DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 449 881 PS 029 141

AUTHOR	Haven, Terry, Ed.
TITLE	Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 2001. A Pledge to Our Children. Utah KIDS COUNT.
INSTITUTION	Utah Children, Salt Lake City.
SPONS AGENCY	Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD.
PUB DATE	2001-00-00
NOTE	110p.; For 2000 report, see ED 440 770.
AVAILABLE FROM	Utah Children, 757 East South Temple, Suite 250, Salt Lake City, UT 84102; Tel: 801-364-1182; e-mail: terryh@utahchildren.net (single copy, $10; discount on orders of 2 or more copies).
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Accidents; Adolescents; Birth Weight; Births to Single Women; Child Abuse; Child Advocacy; Child Health; Child Welfare; *Children; *Counties; Crime; Day Care; Delinquency; Demography; Dental Health; Dropout Rate; Early Parenthood; Economic Status; Elementary Secondary Education; Enrollment; Exercise; Family Violence; Health Insurance; Infant Mortality; Infants; Mortality Rate; Obesity; Poverty; Prenatal Care; Preschool Education; Restraints (Vehicle Safety); School Readiness; *Social Indicators; State Surveys; Statistical Surveys; Substance Abuse; Tables (Data); Teacher Student Ratio; *Trend Analysis; Truancy; *Well Being; Youth Problems
IDENTIFIERS	Arrests; Child Mortality; *Indicators; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; *Utah; Vaccination

ABSTRACT

This KIDS COUNT report details statewide trends in the well-being of Utah's children. The statistical portrait is based on 26 indicators of children's well-being: (1) prenatal care; (2) low birth weight infants; (3) infant mortality; (4) child injury deaths; (5) unintentional injuries; (6) untreated tooth decay; (7) immunization rates; (8) suicide rates; (9) child abuse and neglect; (10) unemployment; (11) poverty; (12) lack of health insurance; (13) child care availability; (14) domestic violence; (15) juvenile and adult adjudication rates; (16) dropouts; (17) pupil/teacher ratios; (18) kindergarten readiness; (19) truancy referrals; (20) teen births; (21) illicit drug use; (22) chlamydia infection rates; (23) tobacco use; (24) overweight youth; (25) physical exercise; and (26) seat belt usage. The report begins with introductory and general population data. Part two of the report provides county and statewide trend data for each of the indicators, organized according to the following five statewide goals: (1) all children safe and happy; (2) all children residing in nurturing and economically secure family environments; (3) all communities safe and supportive; (4) all children succeed in school and are ready to work; and (5) all children choose healthy and safe behaviors. Part three of the report details findings on selected health and safety issues for 61 small areas within the state. Among the findings, positive trends are noted for infant mortality, immunizations, juvenile and adult adjudication, teen smoking, and

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

seatbelt usage. Negative trends are noted for prenatal care, low birthweight babies, and child abuse. (SD)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 2001

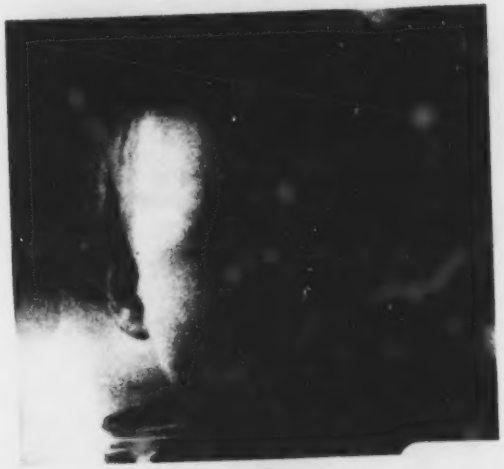
ED 449 881

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy



Utah kids count

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

T. Haven

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

PS 029141

1

A Pledge to Our Children

We pledge to ensure that our children:

- are loved and nurtured
- are nourished and sheltered from harm
- grow and flourish in safe places among those who care
- live free of exploitation, abuse and neglect
- receive health care and comfort
- are educated in mind and spirit and developed in body
- are prepared to assume responsibility and accept the consequences of their actions
- are prepared to assume productive roles in society

Finally we pledge to guard our children's liberty, rights and dignity.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Measures of Child Well-Being In Utah, 2001

**A report of Utah KIDS COUNT,
a project of Utah Children,
funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation**

Utah's Children:
Individual Kids with Individual Needs

For the past 18 months, Grant Gardner and Ruth Gier have captured hundreds of images of Utah's children. The result is a photo essay exposing the changing landscape of children in Utah today and highlighting the growth of racial and ethnic diversity on the Wasatch Front.

Utah's Children: Individual Kids with Individual Needs seeks to draw attention to the individual needs of children and their families. We can gather the statistics and educate on the collective but behind each of these faces is a story and needs that must be addressed by the citizens of Utah.

The photo essay is presently on display in the east corridor of the State Capitol and in the elevator foyer of Primary Children's Medical Center. It has been exhibited at the Hallside Gallery of the University of Utah Medical Center (October 2000), at the National Conference of Juvenile and Family Court Judges in Snowbird (July 2000), and at the annual luncheon of Utah Children (June 2000). These public exhibit sites illustrate Utah's commitment to its children, as reflected in the many public and private institutions providing nurture, care and direction to its children and youth.

About the Photographers

Ruth Gier is a professional Fine Art Photographer who holds a Master of Arts degree in Art History. Ms. Gier has been a full time Fine Art Photographer since 1993 and has over 50 exhibits to her credit.

Grant Gardner is a local artist who has been studying photography since 1980. Mr. Gardner is the manager for the Millennium Project sponsored by the Salt Lake Arts Center and is an instructor at the Art Center School of Photography.

Utah KIDS COUNT Project

Table of Contents

Introduction 5

Population 8

Utah at a Glance 10

Goal 1
All of Our Children are Safe and Healthy 11

Goal 2
All Our Children Live in Nurturing
and Economically Secure Family Environments 19

Goal 3
All Our Communities are Safe and Supportive 27

Goal 4
All Our Children Succeed in School &
are Ready to Work 31

Goal 5
All Our Children Choose Healthy & Safe Behaviors 35

How are the Children in Your Community?
Small Area Analysis 41

About Utah Children 52

Photo Credits

Ruth Gier ..... Front Page, 2, 11, 19, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 35, 41, back page lower left

Grant Gardner ..... 3, 26, 32, 51, back page upper right

Data Book Design and Editing

Terry Haven

Utah Children Staff

Rosalind J. McGee	Executive Director
Terry Haven	KIDS COUNT Coordinator
Chris Chytraus	Advocacy Program Specialist
Melissa Phillips	Development Coordinator
Katie Gregory	Research Analyst
Johanna Paplow	Office Coordinator

Additional copies of *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah* are available for $10 each. A reduced price is available when purchasing two or more copies.

Utah Children
757 E. South Temple, Suite 250
Salt Lake City, UT 84102
phone: (801) 364-1182
E-mail: terryh@utahchildren.net

Copyright © 2001
Utah Children

Permission to duplicate granted, providing Utah KIDS COUNT is credited.

A Pledge to Our Children

Utah Children's *Pledge for Children* was created 10 years ago as a way to put into words the goals and mission of our organization. In a nutshell it speaks to the resources that all children need to become full, productive members of society. Health, education, nurture and nutrition are assets that all children deserve, regardless of their parent's emotional or economic capabilities. Making sure that all children have these assets is the job of child advocates.

Child advocates do not have to be professionals. They do need to be caring, concerned and responsible adults who are willing to put the needs of children first and to make sure that others do the same. This book is a tool for those advocates, a map to show where we are falling short in our pledge and where we are excelling.

Jim Koppel, Director of the Minnesota Chapter of the Children's Defense Fund, recently wrote:

> The struggle to care for our children is not always measurable and I don't want to only judge our success by statistics. The overall key indicator is the continued strength of our families. This is the real challenge for all of us. How do we keep families strong? How do we balance work and family? And how do we make family issues the focus and priority of our public policy? In every aspect of our lives, how do we truly value families?

I urge all of you to take this pledge for children and to make children and families a priority. In addition, make sure that your policymakers do the same. Make these statistics work for the children of Utah by making them a catalyst for change. Knowing how the children are doing is only half the battle, now we must also be the voice for children at a policy making level. In 2001, let's continue to ask "How are the children" and follow that up with "And what are we going to do about it."

What's New for the 2001 Data Book?

This year's book addresses several "goals" for children. Within these goals, we have provided information on almost 30 indicators of child well-being. These goals were defined with the help of the FACT (Families, Agencies, and Communities Together) Data Committee and the Department of Health Child Indicators Project. The goals are:

1. All of our children are safe and healthy.
2. All of our children live in nurturing and economically secure family environments.
3. All of our communities are safe and supportive.
4. All of our children succeed in school and are ready to work.
5. All of our children choose healthy and safe behaviors.

This year, at the request of those who use the data, we have expanded our section on small areas to include juvenile justice data and have included more information on risky teen behavior from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

We plan to have the information in *Measures of Child Well-Being* on the web by this spring in an interactive format which would allow users to define what indicators they wanted to look at and at what geographic level. The website will be hosted by the Utah Department of Health's Child Indicators Project and will part of their IBIS-KIDS project.

We appreciate any feedback concerning these changes and additions. Drop us an e-mail or send us a letter and let us know how you are using the book and how it is making a difference for children in your community.

Terry Haven, Editor
terryh@utahchildren.net

Foreword

This is the fifth edition of *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah.* This annual publication of the Utah KIDS COUNT Project is a compilation of statistics that measure child well-being in the state. The guide is used for a variety of purposes including: identifying positive and negative trends in the state to allow policy-makers and service providers to ascertain where programs are effective and where changes need to be made; consolidating and analyzing data relevant to children that can be used as a resource for those applying for grants; providing the media with ready access to the most recent data on children; a resource for all interested individuals who want to make child advocacy a part of their lives.

Through a thoughtful look at the data and analysis of trends available in this publication, action plans can be formulated to further the goal of healthier, happier children. A ⊕ beside an indicator denotes a positive trend for kids, a ⊖ denotes a negative trend.

How to Use the Data Book

Many of the indicators in this book are presented as percents or rates which are needed to compare one group with another or to follow trends over time. **Rates** are calculated by taking the number of incidents in any given category (for example child deaths), dividing it by the total number of individuals in that category (all children), and multiplying by 1,000 or 10,000 to give you the number of incidents per 1,000 or 10,000.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Child Deaths}}{\text{Total number of Children}} \times 1{,}000 \qquad \text{OR}$$

$$\frac{5 \text{ child deaths}}{500 \text{ total children}} \times 1{,}000 = 10 \text{ deaths per } 1{,}000 \text{ children}$$

A **percentage** is basically the same formula, multiplied by 100 rather than a larger number.

As the population base becomes smaller, as it does in many counties in Utah, statistical variation becomes more prone to anomalies. For example, let's say a county has 2 children die out of a population of 75 children. If we divide 2 by 75 and multiply by 1,000 we get a child death rate of 26 per 1,000. If the next year only 1 child dies out of 75 the child death rate would be 13. This seemingly large decrease is a result of statistical variation, and the magnitude of the drop is exaggerated because the denominator (75) is so small. To attempt to minimize chance variations such as these, we use 5 year averages for some of the indicators. This allows the use of larger denominators in those counties where the population is small, enhancing the reliability of the rates. Wherever possible we have also included raw numbers or "counts". While rates are useful for making comparisons and following trends, actual numbers are needed to determine service needs such as anticipated caseloads.

Statistics alone cannot help improve the well-being of Utah's children, but they can help all Utahns make informed decisions. The information in this book is an important tool in identifying negative trends to confront and successes to celebrate. Utah Children invites all citizens of Utah to get involved in the lives of children to make sure our next generation is equipped to be successful leaders and adults.

UTAH CHILDREN

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Directory of KIDS COUNT Leaders, 2000

Marlene Taylor Salt Lake City	Sylvia Darger Draper	Carolyn Ausborn Sandy
Kristin Harper Salt Lake City	Melanie Baker Bluffdale	Diane Henry West Jordan
Lori Price Bringham City	Brenda Brough Provo	Mitch Davis Murray
Sharon Cassidy Brigham City	Mikelle Wilcox Provo	Cathy Mauer Provo
Judy Coleman Brigham City	Anita Radcliffe Salt Lake City	Joy Atwater Kaysville
Katharine Boden Salt Lake City	David Corwin Sandy	Debra Hansen Kaysville
Misty Wise Sandy	Matt Watson Layton	Michelle Harris Kaysville
Barbara Stevens Salt Lake City	Susanne Mitchell West Jordan	Tom Morgan Brigham City
Laurie Rainey Salt Lake City	Elisabeth Barker Cedar City	Wilma O'Dell Salt Lake City
Rhoda Thompson Logan	Annabelle Sheinberg Salt Lake City	Mary Batchelor Sandy

This year, Utah Children's KIDS COUNT Project hosted its third Advocacy Academy. The Academy, funded by the R. Harold Burton Foundation and the Richard S. and Shirley K. Hemingway Foundation, is designed to help further our outreach efforts in Utah and train individuals on how to be child advocates.

Thirty individuals were accepted to participate in the Academy. The three-day intensive training session educated the participants in media training, legislative training, grass roots advocacy, and how to give an Advocacy-in-a-Box presentation.

Outcomes

Upon graduation from the Academy, participants become KIDS COUNT Leaders within their communities. This title carries with it several commitments. As KIDS COUNT Leaders they become role models to all members of the community. Participants agree to three basic obligations in exchange for the training:

1. Be prepared to serve as a resource on children's issues. Utah KIDS COUNT will publish KIDS COUNT leaders' names in their annual data book *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah.*
2. Present at least one Advocacy-in-a-Box presentation in their community in the year following participation in the Advocacy Academy.
3. Develop one advocacy strategy to be carried out in their community.

The KIDS COUNT Leaders (box left) are available as resources on children's issues in their communities. They are trained to give short presentations and can answer questions you may have concerning children in your community.

Population Estimates by County for Age Groups

	1999					1998	1998-1999
	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total	% Change
UTAH	2,129,836	231,433	205,665	200,801	227,366	2,100,562	1.4
Beaver County	6,006	543	594	616	608	5,901	1.8
Box Elder County	42,782	4,802	4,913	4,532	4,142	41,930	2.0
Cache County	87,328	9,919	8,018	7,597	9,736	87,227	0.1
Carbon County	20,898	2,087	2,087	2,308	2,596	21,021	-0.6
Daggett County	717	75	53	58	62	722	-0.7
Davis County	239,364	27,094	24,855	24,509	25,479	233,600	2.5
Duchesne County	14,759	1,641	1,652	1,671	1,596	14,514	1.7
Emery County	11,052	1,134	1,254	1,278	1,125	11,013	0.4
Garfield County	4,286	400	374	365	379	4,294	-0.2
Grand County	8,193	691	674	757	705	8,070	1.5
Iron County	29,449	2,713	2,561	2,661	3,442	28,777	2.3
Juab County	7,794	750	774	850	817	7,602	2.5
Kane County	6,154	572	564	590	538	6,219	-1.0
Millard County	12,420	1,498	1,483	1,378	1,263	12,280	1.1
Morgan County	7,204	666	777	778	775	7,032	2.4
Piute County	1,484	92	141	130	129	1,407	5.5
Rich County	1,918	221	210	210	187	1,858	3.2
Salt Lake County	850,243	92,917	81,097	77,016	83,460	845,913	0.5
San Juan County	13,603	1,453	1,478	1,668	1,488	13,640	-0.3
Sanpete County	22,059	2,023	2,259	2,357	3,074	21,590	2.2
Sevier County	18,645	1,736	1,870	2,041	1,911	18,435	1.1
Summit County	27,692	2,626	2,446	2,356	2,249	26,798	3.3
Tooele County	35,801	3,941	3,786	3,817	4,361	33,474	7.0
Uintah County	25,959	2,764	2,817	2,866	2,556	25,637	1.3
Utah County	346,997	39,547	32,233	32,044	44,221	339,904	2.1
Wasatch County	13,767	1,437	1,397	1,507	1,380	13,273	3.7
Washington County	85,406	8,285	7,838	7,659	9,379	82,276	3.8
Wayne County	2,387	215	220	249	242	2,358	1.2
Weber County	185,469	19,588	17,237	16,933	19,466	183,797	0.9

Source: County Population Estimates for July 1, 1999,
Population Estimates Program U.S. Census Bureau

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Population Estimates for Utah by Race and Age: 1999

	Total children	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
White male, non-Hispanic	351,830	91,725	83,540	83,228	93,337
White female, Non-Hispanic	339,139	87,360	79,179	78,932	93,668
Black male, non-Hispanic	2,936	589	621	751	975
Black female, non-Hispanic	2,510	570	606	649	685
Am. Indian, Alaskan, Aleut male, non-Hispanic	5,800	1,409	1,472	1,562	1,357
Am. Indian, Alaskan, Aleut female, non-Hispanic	5,756	1,292	1,452	1,539	1,473
Asian, Pacific Islander male, non-Hispanic	10,667	3,223	2,790	2,387	2,267
Asian, Pacific Islander female, non-Hispanic	10,479	3,284	2,602	2,193	2,400
White male, Hispanic	32,196	10,125	7,901	6,833	7,337
White female, Hispanic	30,599	9,499	7,418	6,657	7,025
Black male, Hispanic	1,011	199	276	277	259
Black female, Hispanic	941	193	267	240	241
Am. Indian, Alaskan, Aleut male, Hispanic	1,048	352	265	215	216
Am. Indian, Alaskan, Aleut female, Hispanic	945	279	253	218	195
Asian, Pacific Islander male, Hispanic	676	155	174	185	162
Asian, Pacific Islander female, Hispanic	655	187	146	155	167

Source: Estimates of the Population of States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, U.S. Census Bureau.

The Census Bureau treats race and ethnicity as separate and independent categories. This means that within the federal system everyone is classified as both a member of one of the four race groups and also as either Hispanic or non-Hispanic. Consequently, there are a total of 8 race-ethnicity categories.

How Are the Children - Utah at a Glance*

County	% of women receiving prenatal care in first trimester; 1995-99	% low birth weight babies 1995-99	Teen Births, rate per 1,000 teens 1996-99	Infant mortality, per 1,000 live births 1994-98	Percent children under 18 in poverty 1997	Unemployment Rate, 1999	Abuse & Neglect rates per 1000, 96-00
Beaver	73.7	4.9	27.5	9.2	15.7	3.9	14.6
Box Elder	83.3	6.1	23.1	6.7	9.9	4.6	8.7
Cache	89.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	11.7	2.7	4.1
Carbon	79.8	8.9	28.3	5.1	20.4	7.0	25.8
Daggett	84.1	11.4	0.0	0.0	12.6	3.8	1.8
Davis	84.2	6.9	15.2	4.8	7.9	3.5	7.6
Duchesne	80.5	6.9	26.2	8.8	24.3	9.4	15.2
Emery	78.7	6.2	19.3	3.5	15.4	7.3	12.1
Garfield	78.2	4.6	14.1	5.9	17.8	8.3	9.9
Grand	78.3	8.8	21.4	10.3	26.0	6.7	27.7
Iron	86.0	6.2	24.0	4.7	21.3	3.7	14.2
Juab	78.4	8.8	28.5	3.9	14.1	5.0	9.6
Kane	73.5	6.4	18.3	4.7	22.4	4.0	15.2
Millard	79.3	5.9	20.2	6.2	16.9	4.5	11.6
Morgan	84.8	6.2	13.0	5.9	5.5	4.1	3.4
Piute	63.5	12.5	12.5	10.6	25.6	6.1	10.0
Rich	86.9	6.2	7.6	7.8	12.4	3.7	1.6
Salt Lake	79.1	7.0	26.6	6.0	11.7	3.4	12.3
San Juan	62.5	7.4	27.1	3.6	32.0	7.9	16.5
Sanpete	78.5	7.5	29.3	4.6	18.7	5.5	13.0
Sevier	74.7	9.3	36.2	11.6	19.3	4.3	20.4
Summit	79.6	7.4	13.9	8.0	6.7	4.9	6.2
Tooele	79.5	8.1	31.6	3.9	11.9	5.6	13.8
Uintah	78.8	7.8	25.7	8.2	20.7	7.2	15.2
Utah	84.2	5.7	20.8	5.1	11.3	3.2	7.7
Wasatch	81.4	7.3	17.4	9.3	10.0	5.0	6.5
Washington	76.3	5.3	23.5	6.1	17.9	3.6	8.5
Wayne	78.8	6.1	19.5	0.0	22.4	5.9	10.4
Weber	79.3	7.4	37.1	6.4	14.9	4.5	17.5

*More in-depth definitions and sources for data in this chart as well as state data, can be found on the individual data pages pertaining to each indicator.

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Goal
One

All of Our Children are Safe and Healthy

Prenatal Care

- **Definition:** Number and percent of infants born to pregnant women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester as a percentage of the total number of live births. These data are based on self-reports of the mother after she delivers the infant, during the process of compiling the birth certificate information.

- **Significance:** Women who receive early and consistent prenatal care enhance their likelihood of giving birth to a healthy child. Health care providers recommend that women begin prenatal care as early as possible in the first trimester of their pregnancies. Outcomes for women who did not receive prenatal care were much worse than for women with prenatal care. Of women with no prenatal care, 14% delivered a low birth weight infant compared to 6% among women who received care

- **Source:** Utah Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Statistics.

- **Trend:** The percentage of Utah mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester has been declining since 1995. The Utah rate in 1998 (79.7%) was below that of the nation (82.5%).

Percent of Utah Women Receiving Prenatal Care in First Trimester: 1989 - 1999

Year	Total Births	# in Early Care	% in Early Care
89	35,502	29,118	82.0%
90	36,200	29,410	81.2%
91	35,976	29,377	81.7%
92	37,182	31,254	84.1%
93	37,026	31,524	85.1%
94	38,235	32,560	85.2%
95	39,532	33,138	83.8%
96	42,167	35,105	83.3%
97	42,985	35,645	82.9%
98	45,117	35,952	79.7%
99	46,204	35,392	76.6%

24

Number and Percent of Women Receiving Prenatal Care in First Trimester by County

	1990-1994		1995-1999	
County	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Beaver	315	75.90%	435	73.73%
Box Elder	2,901	83.39%	3,083	83.26%
Cache	7,487	86.69%	9,163	89.56%
Carbon	1,088	72.68%	1,271	79.84%
Daggett	43	75.44%	37	84.09%
Davis	17,339	89.64%	18,883	84.23%
Duchesne	1,116	89.21%	1,052	80.49%
Emery	626	72.54%	685	78.74%
Garfield	236	74.68%	273	78.22%
Grand	353	72.48%	454	78.28%
Iron	2,051	86.54%	2,897	86.04%
Juab	389	71.90%	644	78.44%
Kane	294	71.01%	308	73.51%
Millard	806	77.13%	753	79.26%
Morgan	395	88.17%	423	84.77%
Piute	59	78.67%	66	63.46%
Rich	97	80.17%	113	86.92%
Salt Lake	61,218	81.17%	66,447	79.11%
San Juan	915	58.54%	843	62.49%
Sanpete	1,193	80.01%	1,437	78.52%
Sevier	1,061	80.75%	1,147	74.72%
Summit	1,284	84.75%	1,556	79.63%
Tooele	1,912	76.94%	2,725	79.49%
Uintah	1,724	79.63%	1,633	78.81%
Utah	30,897	87.70%	37,055	84.16%
Wasatch	803	84.35%	1001	81.38%
Washington	3,816	73.09%	6,049	76.27%
Wayne	132	86.27%	167	78.77%
Weber	13,575	86.16%	14,532	79.27%

25

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Low Birth Weight Babies

- **Definition:** Number and percent of infants born weighing less than 2500 grams as a percentage of the total number of live births.

- **Significance:** Infants born with low birth weight (less than about 5.5 pounds) are at higher risk of death or long-term illness and disability than are infants of normal birth weight.

- **Source:** Office of Vital Records and Statistics, Utah Department of Health.

- **Trend:** The percentage of infants born with a low birth weight has been increasing since 1995. The increase may be due to an increase in high-risk pregnancies that are carried to term, or to improved care that allows more pregnancies to result in live birth of a low birth weight infant instead of a fetal death. Utah's rates are lower than the overall U.S. rates. Although the Utah rate (6.8%) in 1998 was lower than that of the nation (7.2%), a call for improvement on this indicator exists. The 1999 rate was 7% - a slight increase that may continue to bring us closer to the U.S. rates.

Percent of Utah Babies Born at Low Birth Weight, 1989 - 1999

Year	Total Births	# under 2500 gr	% under 2500 gr
89	35,502	2,015	5.7%
90	36,200	2,070	5.7%
91	35,976	2,179	6.1%
92	37,182	2,089	5.6%
93	37,026	2,205	6.0%
94	38,235	2,249	5.9%
95	39,532	2,484	6.3%
96	42,167	2,803	6.7%
97	42,984	2,833	6.6%
98	45,117	3,047	6.8%
99	46,204	3,222	7.0%

Number and Percent of Babies Born at Low Birth Weight - Under 2,500 grams

	1990-1994		1995-1999	
County	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Beaver	23	5.54%	29	4.92%
Box Elder	212	6.09%	226	6.10%
Cache	397	4.60%	565	5.52%
Carbon	104	6.95%	142	8.92%
Daggett	3	5.26%	5	11.36%
Davis	1,078	5.57%	1,536	6.85%
Duchesne	98	7.83%	90	6.89%
Emery	53	6.14%	54	6.21%
Garfield	22	6.96%	16	4.58%
Grand	26	5.34%	51	8.79%
Iron	122	5.15%	208	6.18%
Juab	23	4.25%	72	8.77%
Kane	23	5.56%	27	6.44%
Millard	42	4.02%	56	5.89%
Morgan	35	7.81%	31	6.21%
Piute	4	5.33%	13	12.50%
Rich	6	4.96%	8	6.15%
Salt Lake	4,691	6.22%	5,907	7.03%
San Juan	91	5.82%	100	7.41%
Sanpete	79	5.30%	138	7.54%
Sevier	94	7.15%	143	9.32%
Summit	98	6.47%	144	7.37%
Tooele	192	7.73%	279	8.14%
Uintah	158	7.30%	162	7.82%
Utah	1,702	4.83%	2,491	5.66%
Wasatch	54	5.67%	90	7.32%
Washington	228	4.37%	423	5.33%
Wayne	12	7.84%	13	6.13%
Weber	1,122	7.12%	1,358	7.41%

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

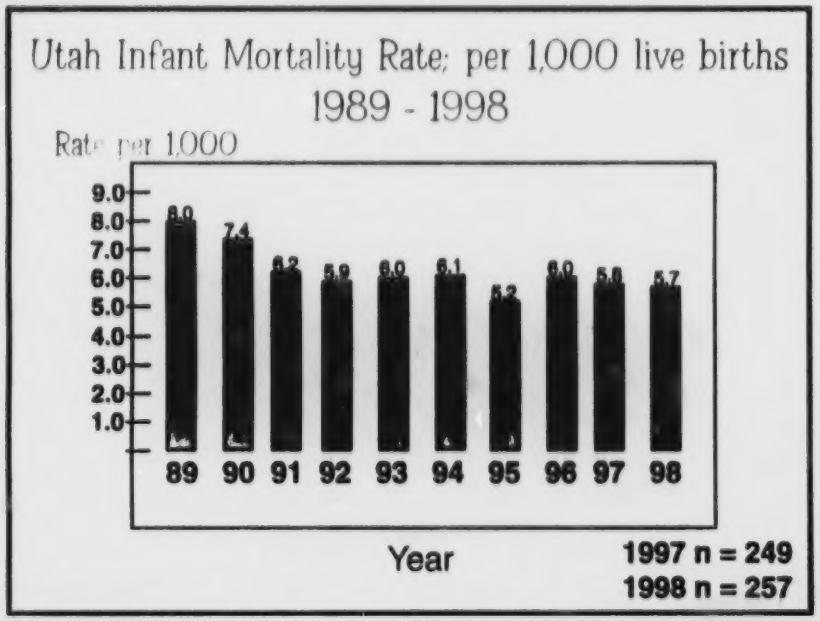
Infant Mortality

- **Definition:** An infant death is defined as death of a live-born infant within one year of birth. Rates are per 1,000 live births.

- **Significance:** Infant death is an important measure of a nation's health and a worldwide indicator of health status and social well-being (5). Four causes account for more than half of all infant deaths: birth defects, disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight, sudden infant death syndrome, and respiratory distress syndrome. In many cases, these causes are amenable to prevention and therefore present opportunities to resume health promotion efforts to reduce infant mortality.

- **Source:** Utah birth certificate data, Utah Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Statistics.

- **Trend:** There has been a slight decrease every year since 1996.



Number and Rate of Utah Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births

	89-93		94-98	
	#	rate	#	rate
Beaver County	1	2.4	5	9.2
Box Elder County	29	8.3	24	6.7
Cache County	40	4.7	53	5.4
Carbon County	8	5.3	8	5.1
Daggett County	0	0.0	0	0.0
Davis County	110	5.7	104	4.8
Duchesne County	4	3.2	11	8.8
Emery County	5	5.5	3	3.5
Garfield County	0	0.0	2	5.9
Grand County	5	10.6	6	10.3
Iron County	10	4.5	15	4.7
Juab County	3	5.9	3	3.9
Kane County	3	7.1	2	4.7
Millard County	10	9.3	6	6.2
Morgan County	3	6.6	3	5.9
Piute County	0	0.0	1	10.6
Rich County	0	0.0	1	7.8
Salt Lake County	526	7.1	492	6.0
San Juan County	14	8.6	5	3.6
Sanpete County	15	10.4	8	4.6
Sevier County	17	12.8	17	11.6
Summit County	9	6.4	15	8.0
Tooele County	9	3.8	12	3.9
Uintah County	14	6.4	17	8.2
Utah County	214	6.3	213	5.1
Wasatch County	10	10.8	11	9.3
Washington Cnty	27	5.5	45	6.1
Wayne County	1	6.6	0	0.0
Weber County	132	8.4	114	6.4

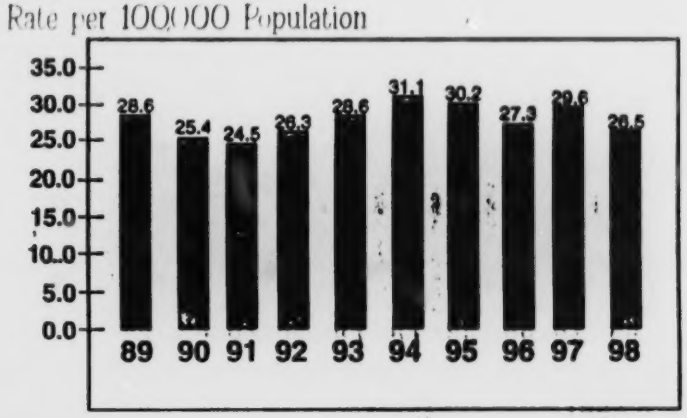
Note:1999 data are available but are not comparable due to coding system changes. This information will be updated on our website as soon as it becomes available.

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Child Injury Deaths

- **Definition:** Persons 1 - 19 years old who died as a cause of any type of injury (intentional or unintentional, including accidents, suicides, and homicides) per 100,000 in same age group.
- **Source:** Utah Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Statistics.
- **Trend:** The injury death rate has fluctuated over the last 10 years from a high of 31.1 in 1994 to a low of 24.5 for 1991. In Utah, the majority of injury deaths are due to motor vehicle accidents with suicide a close second for teenage males.

Utah Injury Death Rate
Ages 1 - 19
1989 - 1998



Number and Rate of Injury Deaths of Utah Children, Ages 1 - 19

	89-93		94-98	
	#	rate	#	rate
Beaver County	2	22.2	5	51.8
Box Elder County	37	48.6	27	35.3
Cache County	22	15.8	34	21.6
Carbon County	24	65.1	10	27.7
Daggett County	1	83.5	0	0.0
Davis County	78	19.8	104	25.5
Duchesne County	13	46.9	15	55.3
Emery County	8	35.8	13	61.5
Garfield County	5	67.9	3	41.1
Grand County	4	35.6	6	45.0
Iron County	18	42.8	21	40.3
Juab County	6	51.2	10	77.5
Kane County	3	30.6	3	29.0
Millard County	12	48.6	5	20.9
Morgan County	3	25.3	0	0.0
Piute County	0	0.0	1	45.8
Rich County	0	0.0	2	57.3
Salt Lake County	346	26.1	391	27.7
San Juan County	19	67.4	18	65.9
Sanpete County	17	48.2	14	36.9
Sevier County	3	9.6	13	41.0
Summit County	11	38.5	20	55.7
Tooele County	13	25.8	19	36.5
Uintah County	25	52.6	26	56.6
Utah County	107	19.3	151	24.3
Wasatch County	5	24.0	9	40.1
Washington Cnty	24	24.9	38	32.5
Wayne County	2	48.3	1	24.8
Weber County	83	29.4	77	25.8

Note:1999 data are available but are not comparable due to coding system changes. This information will be updated on our website as soon as it becomes available.

Unintentional Injury Deaths

- **Definition:** Unintentional injury does not include violent death (murder, suicide) which is deliberately and intentionally inflicted by persons. So, with unintentional injuries there is no intention to harm. In addition, what is of concern to public health is that most unintentional injuries (like motor vehicle accidents, falls, burns, drowning) can be prevented. Data include all children ages 0 to 19 and rates are per 100,000 population

- **Significance:** Injury is the leading cause of death in childhood. Almost half of all childhood deaths are caused by unintentional injury, and about 50% of these are due to motor vehicle accidents. Other leading causes of death are drowning, burns, and firearm injuries.

- **Source:** Utah birth certificate data, Utah Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Statistics.

- **Trend:** The unintentional injury death rate in Utah has fluxuated over the last eight years and is currently in a downward trend from the high in 1994.

Unintentional Injury Deaths in Utah.
Years 1990-1998. Ages 0-19

year	count	rate per 100,000
90	128	18.4
91	119	16.9
92	120	16.8
93	148	20.4
94	156	21.1
95	150	20.0
96	133	17.5
97	151	19.7
98	145	18.7

Untreated Tooth Decay

- **Definition:** Percentage of 6-8 yr old Utah children with untreated tooth decay in 1996

- **Source:** Statewide Dental Survey 1996, Division of Community and Family Health Services, Utah State Department of Health

- **Significance:** Children aged 6 to 8 years are at important stage of dental development. They still have the majority of their primary teeth, and their permanent first molars and incisors are erupting in their mouths. Maintaining optimal oral health for these children is important for their current functional oral health and for their long term health. Between the time the first permanent molars erupt into their mouth and before vulnerable pits and fissures are infected, children should be assessed for their need for dental sealants.

- **Trend:** The rate of the entire state in 1996 was 30%. The next set of survey data points will be available in 2001.

Percentage of 6-8 year old Utah children with untreated tooth decay in 1996

Local Health District	Percent
South Western	42%
Salt Lake	36%
Central	36%
Tri-County	35%
Wasatch	32%
Utah	27%
Weber Morgan	27%
South Eastern	25%
Tooele	24%
Bear River	18%
Davis	17%
Summit	10%
Entire State	**30%**

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Childhood Immunizations

- **Definition:** Percentage of two-year-olds adequately immunized (4:3:1) as a percentage of the total number of 2-year-olds in the state. 4:3:1 is the ratio of immunizations considered adequate for a child aged 2 years or under. The following is the prescribed combined vaccination series: Four doses of diphtheria, tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine (DTP), three doses of poliovirus vaccine (OPV), and one dose of measles-mumps-rubella vaccine (MMR).

  Significance: Vaccines can prevent the debilitating and, in some cases, fatal effects of infectious diseases. They help to eliminate the illness and disability of polio, measles, and rubella. Although the organisms that cause the diseases have receded, they will reemerge if the vaccination coverage drops.

- **Source:** National Immunization Survey, National Immunizaton Program, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Control and Prevention.

- **Trend:** Both locally and nationally, vaccination coverage among children aged 19-35 months was at or near record high levels. In 1996, Utah's immunization rate was the lowest in the U.S. This may be attributable to large family size, parents' lack of awareness of their child's status, delayed immunization due to mild illness, physicians' lack of immunization assessment at each visit, and lack of good tracking systems in the health system and at individual physicians' practices. To this end, the Utah Dept. of Health launched a media campaign that has been instrumental at improving Utah's rates. The rate since 1996 (64%) has increased by 28%. The 1999 rate for Utah is 82% which is higher than the 1999 national rate of 80%.

Percent of Children Age Appropriately Immunized, Utah

1994	70%
1995	68%
1996	64%
1997	71%
1998	77%
1999	82%

Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 2001 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Suicide Death Rates

- **Definition:** Suicide deaths among children (10-19 years), per 100,000 children in the same age group.

- **Significance:** Suicide is the ninth leading cause of death in the United States. The risk factors for suicide often occur in combination. Scientific research has established that the majority of persons who committed suicide had diagnosable mental or substance abuse disorder; and the majority had more than one disorder. In Utah, suicide rates for youth (ages 15 –19 years) have elevated by nearly 150% in the last 20 years.

- **Source:** The age and cause of a person's death are recorded on death certificates. Data are collected and kept by the Utah State Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

- **Trend:** In Utah, the 1995-1997 suicide death rates for youth (males and females combined) in the age groups 13-15 years and 16-18 years were 8.6 and 20.7 per 100,000 respectively. In addition, the state rate for all youth (15-19 years) was 21.1 per 100,000. This shows that suicide attempts increase significantly with age, especially as youth go through the transition into adulthood. Suicide death rates are substantially higher for male youth than for female youth.

Suicide Deaths Ages 10-19. Utah 1988-1998

year	count	rate
88	33	10.3
89	23	7.0
90	37	11.0
91	28	8.1
92	43	12.1
93	37	10.1
94	41	11.0
95	44	11.6
96	40	10.4
97	49	12.8
98	38	10.0

Child Abuse

- **Definition:** Figures given here represent the number of substantiated victims of abuse or neglect and can include sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional maltreatment, abandonment, fetal addiction to alcohol or other substances, physical neglect, and educational neglect. Rates are per 1,000 children under age 18.

- **Source:** Utah Department of Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services.

- **Trend:** Over the last two years there has been an increase in the number of abused or neglected children in Utah. In 1999 there was an increase of 741 cases for a total of 8,881 substantiated child abuse and neglect victims.

Reports of Substantiated Child Abuse, Utah, 1996-1999. Children under 18 years of Age.

year	# of cases	population	rate per 1000
96	8,063	681,030	11.8
97	8,231	688,179	12.0
98	8,140	691,324	11.8
99	8,881	696,689	12.8

Child Abuse and Neglect Rates: 1996 - 2000 Average Ages 0 - 17

	Total Victims 1996-2000	Average Annual Victims	Average Annual rate per 1000
Beaver County	139	27.8	14.6
Box Elder County	628	125.6	8.7
Cache County	633	126.6	4.1
Carbon County	839	167.8	25.8
Daggett County	2	0.4	1.8
Davis County	2,949	589.8	7.6
Duchesne County	380	76.0	15.2
Emery County	225	45.0	12.1
Garfield County	68	13.6	9.9
Grand County	364	72.8	27.7
Iron County	713	142.6	14.2
Juab County	122	24.4	9.6
Kane County	150	30.0	15.2
Millard County	251	50.2	11.6
Morgan County	37	7.4	3.4
Piute County	21	4.2	10.0
Rich County	5	1.0	1.6
Salt Lake County	16,785	3,357	12.3
San Juan County	413	82.6	16.5
Sanpete County	437	87.4	13.0
Sevier County	605	121.0	20.4
Summit County	228	45.6	6.2
Tooele County	716	143.2	13.8
Uintah County	634	126.8	15.2
Utah County	4,636	927.2	7.7
Wasatch County	144	28.8	6.5
Washington County	1,022	204.4	8.5
Wayne County	40	8.0	10.4
Weber County	5,057	1,011.4	17.5

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Goal Two

All Our Children Live in Nurturing and Economically Secure Families

Utah's Estimated Unemployment by County: Annual Average, 1995 - 1999

	1995		1996		1997(r)*		1998(r)		1999(p)**	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
STATE TOTAL	**35,181**	**3.6**	**35,154**	**3.5**	**32,293**	**3.1**	**39,895**	**3.8**	**40,499**	**3.7**
BEAVER	94	4.1	130	5.3	117	4.7	118	4.9	91	3.9
BOX ELDER	819	4.7	762	4.4	679	3.7	899	4.8	858	4.6
CACHE	1,265	3.1	1,229	3.0	1,059	2.5	1,342	3.1	1,205	2.7
CARBON	587	6.6	567	6.2	465	4.9	607	6.4	682	7.0
DAGGETT	27	6.2	17	4.2	16	4.0	16	3.9	16	3.8
DAVIS	3,562	3.5	3,478	3.2	3,314	2.9	4,002	3.5	4,083	3.5
DUCHESNE	524	9.3	485	8.6	371	6.5	447	7.6	555	9.4
EMERY	330	8.0	313	7.7	260	6.4	324	7.9	291	7.3
GARFIELD	320	12.4	263	10.1	218	8.2	231	8.7	224	8.3
GRAND	326	6.7	349	7.1	312	6.2	374	7.3	357	6.7
IRON	434	3.4	498	3.8	454	3.3	564	3.9	547	3.7
JUAB	161	4.9	135	4.1	126	3.8	159	4.6	178	5.0
KANE	229	8.7	188	7.5	122	4.8	101	3.9	107	4.0
MILLARD	225	4.9	198	4.3	175	3.8	218	4.8	200	4.5
MORGAN	156	4.7	145	4.3	132	3.8	141	4.0	143	4.1
PIUTE	28	5.9	24	4.7	25	4.9	25	4.9	33	6.1
RICH	35	4.0	34	3.6	29	3.2	32	3.4	35	3.7
SALT LAKE	13,465	3.0	13,377	3.0	12,642	2.7	15,687	3.4	16,126	3.4
SAN JUAN	440	8.6	482	9.7	400	8.4	390	8.1	389	7.9
SANPETE	461	6.1	499	6.2	435	5.2	522	6.0	485	5.5
SEVIER	378	5.1	361	4.7	304	3.9	371	4.6	350	4.3
SUMMIT	469	4.0	445	3.6	445	3.4	619	4.5	694	4.9
TOOELE	629	5.6	602	5.3	502	4.4	585	5.0	657	5.6
UINTAH	716	7.1	737	7.4	571	5.5	646	6.1	770	7.2
UTAH	4,214	2.9	4,387	2.9	3,980	2.6	4,999	3.1	5,148	3.2
WASATCH	268	5.1	241	4.4	222	3.9	294	4.9	314	5.0
WASHINGTON	1,053	3.3	1,214	3.6	1,124	3.3	1,355	3.8	1,365	3.6
WAYNE	82	6.4	72	5.5	67	4.9	88	6.1	84	5.9
WEBER	3,884	4.3	3,923	4.2	3,727	3.9	4,739	4.9	4,512	4.5

40 41

*Revised ** Preliminary

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Percent and Number of Utahns Living at or Below the Poverty Line

	1995						1997					
	All Persons		Under 18		5 to 17		All Persons		Under 18		5 to 17	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
State Total	197,121	9.7	73,381	10.5	38,046	7.7	210,783	10.0	89,867	12.5	52,139	10.5
Beaver County	704	12.3	239	12.1	129	8.7	727	12.2	326	15.7	208	13.5
Box Elder County	3,133	7.7	1,229	7.9	664	5.9	3,406	8.0	1,597	9.9	969	8.5
Cache County	8,360	10.0	2,649	9.1	1,391	7.0	9,160	10.5	3,525	11.7	2,112	10.5
Carbon County	3,111	15.1	1,105	16.1	618	12.1	3,284	15.7	1,400	20.4	830	16.5
Daggett County	53	6.8	20	7.8	11	5.9	79	10.8	30	12.6	22	13.3
Davis County	14,337	6.4	5,809	6.9	3,016	5.0	15,666	6.6	6,918	7.9	4,067	6.6
Duchesne County	2,953	20.7	1,205	20.8	671	15.8	2,839	19.3	1,428	24.3	858	20.3
Emery County	1,263	11.7	496	11.3	278	8.4	1,396	12.5	681	15.4	415	12.6
Garfield County	616	14.7	222	15.7	123	12.1	589	13.5	251	17.8	162	16.3
Grand County	1,277	15.7	420	17.4	234	13.1	1,452	17.8	624	26.0	372	21.4
Iron County	3,987	14.9	1,342	14.9	725	11.2	4,477	15.7	2,009	21.3	1,143	17.1
Juab County	640	9.1	240	9.2	129	6.6	841	11.0	407	14.1	249	11.7
Kane County	917	15.4	338	16.5	190	12.5	1,052	16.7	471	22.4	301	19.8
Millard County	1,685	13.7	697	13.8	388	10.6	1,758	14.2	849	16.9	539	15.0
Morgan County	289	4.2	120	4.5	64	3.2	358	5.0	149	5.5	109	5.4
Piute County	259	17.8	85	19.3	49	13.9	275	19.2	111	25.6	73	21.3
Rich County	210	11.3	81	11.1	47	8.9	204	11.0	93	12.4	68	12.9
Salt Lake County	73,245	8.8	28,051	10.2	14,014	7.3	77,360	9.1	32,501	11.7	18,142	9.5
San Juan County	3,855	28.3	1,631	29.3	1,026	25.2	4,107	30.0	1,754	32.0	1,175	29.2
Sanpete County	3,124	16.0	1,094	15.3	597	11.0	3,273	15.7	1,454	18.7	883	15.4
Sevier County	2,528	14.3	963	14.8	539	11.2	2,810	15.2	1,303	19.3	793	16.1
Summit County	1,202	4.8	404	5.2	219	4.0	1,482	5.5	569	6.7	372	6.3
Tooele County	2,895	9.5	1,171	11.2	616	8.0	3,027	9.0	1,371	11.9	840	10.1
Uintah County	3,856	15.3	1,598	16.2	912	12.6	4,505	17.4	2,041	20.7	1,290	18.1
Utah County	34,240	10.8	11,517	10.0	5,694	7.1	34,817	10.3	13,580	11.3	7,913	9.7
Wasatch County	906	7.3	335	7.3	185	5.5	1,034	7.7	492	10.0	309	8.8
Washington Cnty	8,629	11.4	3,247	12.5	1,770	9.5	10,533	12.7	5,006	17.9	2,877	14.6
Wayne County	320	13.4	108	12.9	62	10.0	388	16.4	187	22.4	123	20.3
Weber County	18,526	10.3	6,964	12.1	3,685	9.1	19,883	10.8	8,742	14.9	4,925	12.2

Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Poverty is defined as $16,276 for a family of four in 1997.

Children Without Health Insurance

- **Definition:** Percent of all children, 0-18 years, reported to have no health insurance as a percentage of all children **and** children with special health care needs as a percentage of all children with special health care needs (CSHCN) in that age group.

  CSHCN is defined in accordance with the Foundation for Accountabiiity (FAACT) Living with Illness questionnaire definition. Thus, one is considered to be CSHCN if he or she had any of the following conditions that had lasted or were expected to last for at least 12 months:

  1. Uses prescription medications
  2. Needs more services (medical, educational, mental health) than most children
  3. Has restricted activity
  4. Needs physical, occupational or speech therapy
  5. Receives mental health treatment
  6. Uses durable medical equipment/special equipment
  7. Has life-threatening allergies
  8. Is on a special diet
  9. Has an individualized educational plan, early intervention, special education classes
  10. Has learning or behavioral difficulties

- **Significance:** Children without health insurance are more likely to not receive preventative care. This results in their conditions reaching critical stages before they go to the emergency room for treatment. This is especially problematic for children with special health care needs.

- **Source:** 2000 Utah Child Health Survey, Utah Department of Health. Rates for local health district, county or small area were not possible to compute because of small numerators. In other words, the population of children with special health care needs is already small at the state level. Thus when one tries to calculate rates for specific geographic areas of the state, the rate ends up having large confidence intervals.

- **Trend:** In 2000, 6.5% of *all children* had no health insurance compared to 8.6% in 1996. This is down from the 1991 per centage of 10.2. Utah's Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP), which began serving the public in August 1998, will serve an estimated 30,000 low-income children. The state's contribution to CHIP is heavily leveraged by federal dollars (approximately 80% federal, 20% state).

  CSHCN were more likely than other children to be covered by some type of health insurance at the time of the survey. 4% of CSHCN were uninsured, compared with 6.5% in the overall child population. It is generally more important for CSHCN to have regular medical care, and parents and government programs (such as Medicaid and Medicare) ensure that care is covered by some payment mechanism.

CHIP - Children's Health Insurance Program

CHIP, a new health insurance program administered through the Utah Department of Health, provides affordable health insurance for working families who have children under 19, earn too much for Medicaid, and cannot afford health insurance. CHIP benefits include:

• hospital and emergency care • physician visits • well-child check-ups • immunizations • mental health services (limited) • eye and hearing exams • dental care

There is no monthly insurance premium and co-payments are as low as $5 depending on family income. A child living in a family of four which makes between $21,876 and $32,900 may qualify for CHIP based on 1998 guidelines.

For more information about CHIP or to apply contact the Health Resource Line for the number of the nearest CHIP office at 1-888-222-2542.

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Quality Child Care Availability

- **Definition:** The number of licensed or certified child care slots (not providers) per 100 children of working parents in the following age groups: under 24 months, 2-5 years, 6-12 years. Quality child care is defined as regulated child care. The underlying assumption is that regulated child care is of better quality than unlicensed/uncertified providers. Working parents is defined as one of the following 5 groups: 1) two parents working full-time, 2) one parent full-time and one parent part-time, 3) two parents working part-time, 4) single parent full-time, 5) single parent part-time. Slot and vacancy data are snapshots in time and are estimates. Data are collected by fiscal year quarter, calendar year data are based on four quarters of data and are averages.

- **Significance:** Quality child care is of growing public concern as traditional family structure and function change in our society. In many families with young children, either both parents or a single parent work full-time or part-time. This phenomenon underlines the need for quality child care. Child care quality is an important issue as it is related to the spread and outbreaks of infectious diseases. Lack of high quality child care correlates with the occurrence of SIDS, and various unintentional child injuries.

- **Source:** Joint project between Department of Workforce Services, Office of Child Care and Utah Department of Health, Office of Public Health Assessment (OPHA). Numerator data are based on quarterly estimates provided by Child Care Resource & Referral. Denominator data are extracted from the Child Health Survey 2000 administered by the OPHA.

- **Trend:** So far, we only have reliable data for calendar year 1999. That data indicate a substantial need for *quality* child care, especially in the age group 6-12 years old. This might be a time when parents do not really think that purchased quality child care is necessary. However the reality is that this is also a vulnerable time for children in this age group.

1999 Quality Child Care Availability- Infants/Toddlers (under 24 months)

County	Slots	Vacancies	Children w/ working parents	Slots per 100 under 24 months
Beaver	8	1	42	18
Box Elder	98	12	689	14
Cache	189	33	1,944	10
Carbon	85	27	127	67
Daggett	4	0	insufficient data	
Davis	404	79	4,000	10
Duchesne	49	21	120	41
Emery	36	11	insufficient data	
Garfield	4	0	insufficient data	
Grand	18	4	36	51
Iron	113	29	274	41
Juab	26	8	83	31
Kane	6	1	31	19
Millard	26	11	82	32
Morgan	2	0	89	2
Piute	2	1	insufficient data	
Rich	2	1	insufficient data	
Salt Lake	1,750	262	14,923	12
San Juan	35	9	insufficient data	
Sanpete	82	25	insufficient data	
Sevier	81	18	146	56
Summit	46	7	355	13
Tooele	59	4	674	9
Uintah	37	15	195	19
Utah	713	121	8,070	9
Wasatch	21	4	227	9
Washington	216	65	603	36
Wayne	8	0	insufficient data	
Weber	423	54	3,381	12
State Total	**4,543**		**36,091**	**14**

1999 Quality Child Care Availability- Children Ages 2 - 5

County	Slots	Vacancies	Children w/ working parents	Slots per 100 ages 2-5
Beaver	17	5	insufficient data	
Box Elder	281	80	651	43
Cache	1,414	283	4,555	31
Carbon	241	84	536	45
Daggett	7	0	insufficient data	
Davis	1,819	664	7,511	24
Duchesne	119	34	229	52
Emery	94	31	247	38
Garfield	9	1	81	11
Grand	58	23	181	32
Iron	434	111	813	53
Juab	59	16	139	42
Kane	37	3	100	37
Millard	71	26	180	39
Morgan	10	0	190	5
Piute	5	2	insufficient data	
Rich	2	1	insufficient data	
Salt Lake	11,339	2,124	28,780	39
San Juan	88	28	390	23
Sanpete	210	68	356	59
Sevier	222	86	281	79
Summit	301	71	730	41
Tooele	317	57	1106	29
Uintah	130	82	367	35
Utah	2,675	673	14,873	18
Wasatch	63	16	415	15
Washington	1,064	287	1,851	57
Wayne	16	2	39	41
Weber	1,428	374	6,456	22
State Total	**22,530**		**71,057**	**35**

1999 Quality Child Care Availability- School Age Children (ages 6 - 12)

County	Slots	Vacancies	Children w/ working parents	Slots per 100 ages 6-12
Beaver	5	1	insufficient data	
Box Elder	85	27	2,014	4
Cache	887	291	6,900	13
Carbon	185	72	973	19
Daggett	4	0	insufficient data	
Davis	348	153	16,179	2
Duchesne	51	16	718	7
Emery	36	9	551	7
Garfield	4	0	217	2
Grand	25	8	406	6
Iron	141	55	1,552	9
Juab	20	4	356	6
Kane	4	0	287	1
Millard	23	4	613	4
Morgan	1	0	420	0
Piute	6	1	insufficient data	
Rich	0	0	125	0
Salt Lake	4,513	861	56,593	8
San Juan	40	12	891	4
Sanpete	55	11	915	6
Sevier	62	16	845	7
Summit	83	12	1,548	5
Tooele	121	16	2,151	6
Uintah	66	38	1,209	5
Utah	637	124	25,419	3
Wasatch	36	7	857	4
Washington	301	93	3,944	8
Wayne	9	0	105	9
Weber	348	71	12,009	3
State Total	**8,096**		**137,797**	**6**

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Domestic Violence

- **Definition:** Domestic violence means any criminal offense involving violence or physical harm or threat of physical harm, or any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit a criminal offense involving violence or physical harm, when committed by one cohabitant against another. Domestic violence statistics are defined as a felony or misdemeanor case where the prosecutor has indicated that the case involved domestic violence.

- **Source:** Utah State Courts, adult court database (CORIS)

- **Trend:** The number of domestic violence cases has increased every year.

Utah Domestic Violence Cases in Utah District Courts

year	count	Rate per 1000
95	2,673	2.1
96	3,172	2.4
97	3,795	2.8
98	3,875	2.8
99	4,033	2.8

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Goal Three

All Our Communities are Safe and Supportive

Juvenile and Adult Adjudication Rates

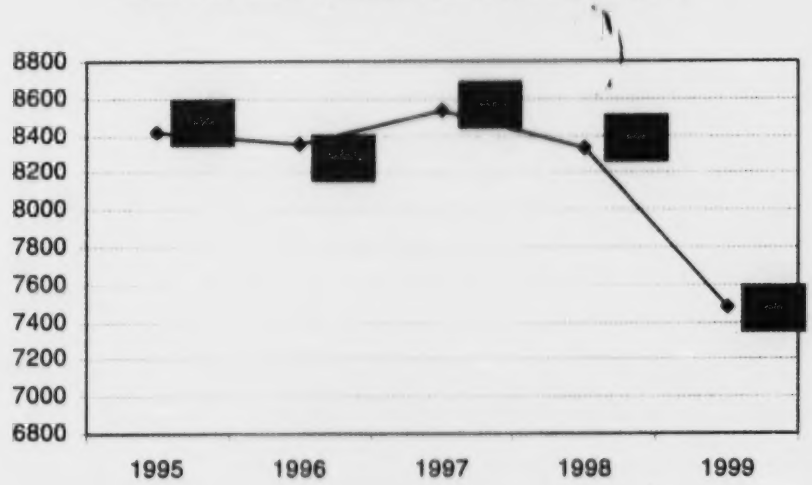
- **Definition:** The following rates represent the number of referrals (for juveniles) for the various offenses examined. Juvenile numbers are for youth through age 17. The referrals/ filings do not include those cases where the victims did not press charges or where the police decided there was not enough evidence to warrant adjudication. These are only the cases which actually made it to court. Two types of offenses are examined.
  - •Violent crime offenses in juvenile court - violent crimes are all felonies, plus class A,B,and C misdemeanors against persons and also class A misdemeanors against property. This includes murder, rape, and assault. They also include property crimes which are committed with a weapon.
  - •Substance abuse offenses in juvenile court - Substance abuse offenses are those that deal with alcohol, tobacco or a controlled substance (drugs).
- **Source:** Utah State Courts; Juvenile Court Information System (JIS).
- **Trend:** A decrease in both substance abuse offenses and violent crime offenses can be seen over the last few years.

"Children and youth are the targets --not the instigators--of the majority of crimes in this country. Why are we less compelled to address this issue than we are to focus on crimes committed by youth?"

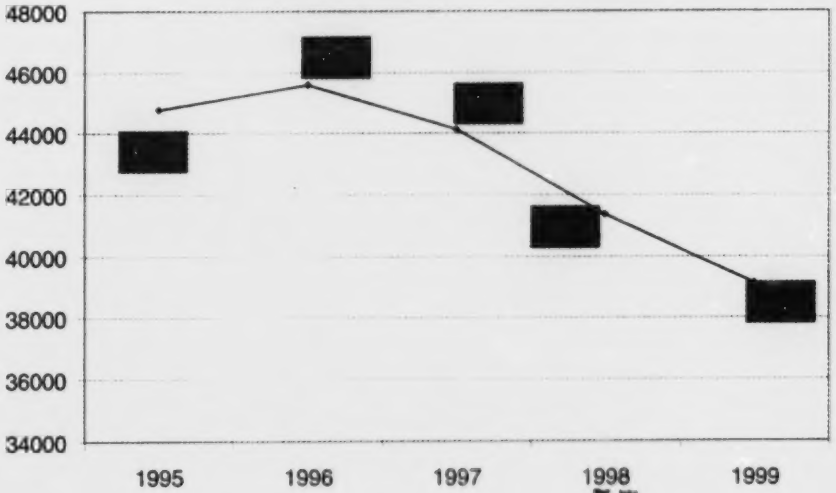
Tamara Lucas Copeland
National Association of Child Advocates

56

Utah Juvenile Substance Abuse Offenses

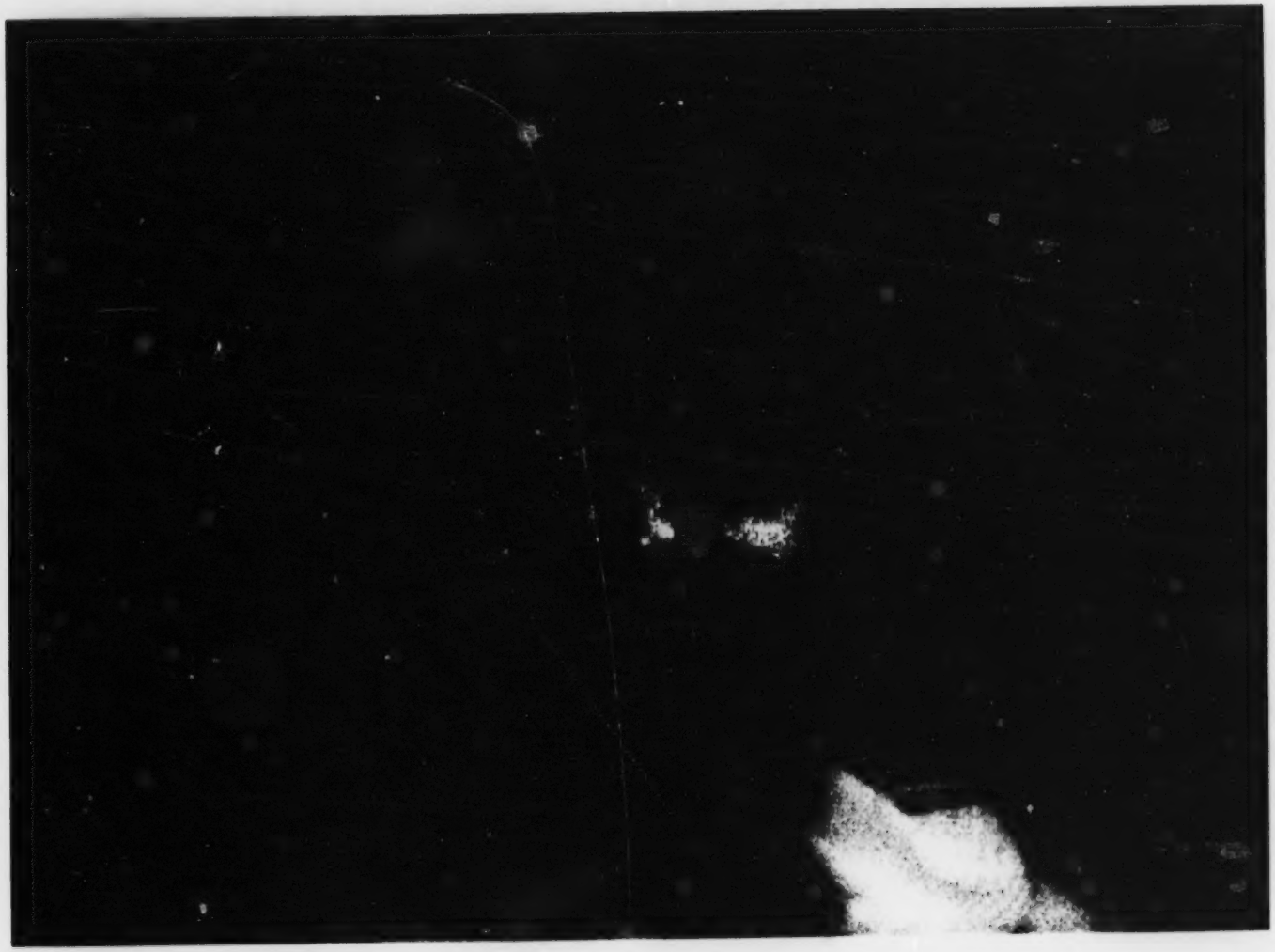


Utah Juvenile Violent Crime Offenses



57

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children



60

61

Goal Four

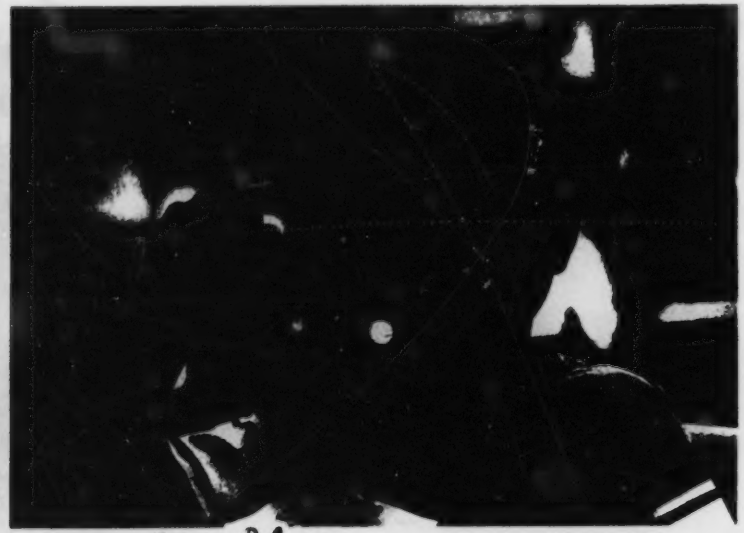
All Our Children Succeed in School and are Ready to Work

Fall Enrollment and Dropout Rates

- **Definition:** Enrollment is the number of students enrolled in the fall of each school year. A dropout is an individual in grades 7-12 who was enrolled in public school at some time during the previous school year, and 1) was not enrolled by October 1 of the current school year; 2) has not graduated from high school or completed a state or district approved education program; 3) does not meet any of the following conditions a) transfer to another school; b) temporary absence due to suspension or school approved illness; c)death. Dropout rates are the number of dropouts in grades 7-12 divided by the total enrolled in those grades as of October 1.

- **Source:** Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics.

- **Trend:** Enrollment in Utah schools has dropped the last three years. During the same time period, dropout rates have fluxuated



Fall Enrollment and Dropout Rates

	1997-98		1998-99	
District	**Enrollment**	**Dropout %**	**Enrollment**	**Dropout %**
Alpine	20,998	2.6	20,881	1.7
Beaver	718	1.3	700	0.6
Box Elder	5,538	3.5	5,451	2.5
Cache	6,549	0.9	6,479	2.1
Carbon	2,436	3.7	2,345	1.6
Daggett	99	0.0	98	2.0
Davis	28,413	1.6	28,372	1.6
Duchesne	2,227	1.3	2,131	1.7
Emery	1,673	0.4	1,543	0.8
Garfield	594	1.0	570	0.7
Grand	746	2.8	769	1.8
Granite	35,344	10.4	34,215	8.4
Iron	3,323	0.8	3,316	1.9
Jordan	34,566	3.6	34,611	3.4
Juab	860	0.9	857	1.1
Kane	759	2.5	742	1.2
Logan	2,716	1.1	2,658	0.6
Millard	1,918	1.1	1,860	0.4
Morgan	1,059	0.7	1,060	0.8
Murray	3,384	1.1	3,376	1.1
Nebo	9,067	1.5	8,991	1.6
No. Sanpete	1,212	2.2	1,223	0.4
No. Summit	455	0.7	472	0.9
Ogden	5,551	4.5	5,493	4.8
Provo	6,322	0.9	6,263	0.5
Park City	1,665	1.5	1,800	1.7
Piute	240	1.3	231	0.0
Rich	267	0.0	268	0.8
Salt Lake	10,895	14.8	10,586	11.7
San Juan	1,606	2.6	1,589	1.6
Sevier	2,431	4.0	2,373	3.7
So. Sanpete	1,487	1.5	1,446	0.5
So. Summit	640	0.8	619	0.8
Tintic	162	1.9	165	0.0
Tooele	3,751	2.4	3,672	3.6
Uintah	3,094	3.8	3,078	6.8
Wasatch	1,679	1.7	1,737	1.3
Washington	8,827	2.0	8,835	1.8
Wayne	272	0.0	271	0.0
Weber	14,112	1.2	13,551	2.1
State Total:	**227,655**	**4.1**	**224,697**	**3.6**

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Pupil/Teacher Ratios

- **Definition:** Pupil/Teacher ratios are calculated by taking the total number of students divided by the total number of teachers. Interns and resource teachers are included. Pupil/Teacher ratios represent average daily membership (ADM) in classrooms. ADM does not include students attending out of state.

- **Source:** Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics.

- **Trend:** Due to a change in methodology, data for 1995-96 and later are not comparable to earlier data. Relatively little change has occurred between 1996-97 and 1998-99, however, all three grade levels (Kindergarten, 1-6, and 7-12) saw slight decreases. Some districts still have high school pupil/teacher ratios above 25 including Alpine, Cache, Davis, Granite, Jordan, Juab and Nebo.

Pupil Teacher Ratios in Average Daily Membership

year	kindergarten	grade 1-6	grade 7-12
96-97	21.1	22.2	25.3
97-98	20.3	21.9	24.7
98-99	19.8	21.5	24.5

Pupil Teacher Ratios in Utah Schools: 1998-99

District	Kindergarten	Grades1-6	Grades 7-12	Special Ed
Alpine	20.5	21.9	26.0	6.0
Beaver	19.6	19.0	21.2	2.3
Box Elder	20.4	20.2	24.6	3.6
Cache	18.9	21.8	25.6	4.3
Carbon	17.9	22.1	22.9	3.9
Daggett	7.5	13.7	8.3	---
Davis	19.2	21.8	25.3	5.0
Duchesne	16.3	19.0	23.7	11.4
Emery	17.3	19.3	21.0	3.0
Garfield	12.3	17.3	16.1	3.2
Grand	17.2	19.3	18.9	5.5
Granite	19.7	21.7	25.2	6.3
Iron	23.1	24.4	23.7	2.8
Jordan	22.1	22.0	26.9	7.5
Juab	28.2	23.6	26.1	6.4
Kane	10.6	20.9	18.4	1.4
Logan	23.0	21.0	23.3	5.1
Millard	16.6	21.6	20.3	2.7
Morgan	17.3	20.0	20.9	3.5
Murray	20.6	20.5	21.9	7.6
Nebo	22.1	20.0	25.3	10.2
No. Sanpete	19.8	23.0	23.6	4.5
No. Summit	15.6	18.4	18.0	3.5
Ogden	17.5	19.4	22.8	7.3
Park City	16.1	19.8	19.5	5.4
Piute	36.0	14.9	15.5	4.5
Provo	16.1	21.1	22.4	4.7
Rich	10.7	12.6	17.6	4.2
Salt Lake	19.0	20.8	24.3	7.8
San Juan	13.0	20.3	15.7	3.3
Sevier	20.3	21.8	24.8	4.3
So. Sanpete	19.9	22.6	20.7	3.8
So. Summit	22.5	19.2	18.4	4.7
Tintic	15.9	15.7	13.6	0.4
Tooele	21.9	21.6	21.2	6.4
Uintah	18.7	20.7	20.1	7.4
Wasatch	20.4	20.0	22.3	3.5
Washington	21.5	23.3	24.7	4.2
Wayne	13.3	18.6	13.9	0.3
Weber	20.8	23.0	24.8	6.9
Statewide:	**19.8**	**21.5**	**24.5**	**6.0**

Kindergarten Readiness

- **Definition:** Unlike the dropout and pupil/teacher ratio data, kindergarten readiness data are currently available only at the state level. The Utah Pre-Kindergarten Assessments are brief, individually administered assessments given to each kindergarten child during the first two weeks of school. For children whose primary language is Spanish, a Spanish version of the Pre-Kindergarten Assessment has been developed. Percentages given represent the percent of students given the "mastery" response in the six categories.

- **Source:** Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics.

- **Trend:** The 1997 Utah Legislature enacted a law dealing with emerging and early reading skills which mandates the development and administration of assessments of the students' reading and numeric skills. There has been no significant change in the last two years in any of the six categories.

Kindergarten Readiness
Percent Receiving "Mastery" Response

Category	Fall 1998	Fall 1999
Concepts of Print	73%	74%
Visual Descrimination/ Phonemic Awareness	67%	68%
Comprehension	81%	83%
Literary Background	55%	57%
Numeracy	76%	76%
Social Adaptation	95%	95%

Truancy Referrals to Juvenile Court

- **Definition:** Statistics for truancy are for habitual truancy for children under 18. Habitual truancy indicates a school age minor has received two or more truancy citations within one school year. The definition of a truancy citation varies from school to school but normally it means excessive absences without an excuse.

- **Source:** Utah State Court; Juvenile Court Information System.

- **Trend:** Truancy referrals had varied little from 1995 to 1998. Referrals for truancy in 1999 dropped sharply.

Number of Habitual Truancy Referrals for the Utah Juvenile Court

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
District 1	66	98	86	120	86
District 2	57	96	173	184	71
District 3	398	376	462	419	276
District 4	601	449	337	339	124
District 5	178	147	191	180	103
District 6	28	25	15	40	7
District 7	8	11	13	48	51
District 8	50	42	35	19	12
STATE	**1,386**	**1,244**	**1,312**	**1,349**	**730**

"A child's education should begin at least
100 years before he is born."
Oliver Wendell Holmes

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Goal Five

All Our Children Choose Healthy and Safe Behaviors

Teen Births

- **Definition:** Live births to married and unmarried females aged 15-17 years per 1,000 females (aged 15-17 years).
- **Source:** Utah Department of Health, Utah Birth Certificate
- **Significance:** Teen births affect newborn infants, their young mothers, their fathers, their families, and society. Pregnant teens have higher risks for inadequate prenatal care, incomplete education, single parenthood, and increased poverty for mother and child.
- **Trend:** Teen birth rate in Utah has remained fairly stable over the last 10 years. In 1998, Utah's rate was 23.6 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years. Meanwhile, in the U.S. the teen birth rate was 30.4 births per 1,000 females in the same age group. This means Utah's teen birth rate is lower than that of the nation as a whole. However it is still higher than that of several other states and has not changed appreciably over the past decade.

Utah Teen Birth Rate
1992 - 1999
Teens 15 - 17

Year	married births	unmarried births	All births	All births Rate per 1,000
92	430	905	1,335	26.87
93	384	1,008	1,392	26.44
94	381	1,050	1,431	25.92
95	405	1,081	1,486	26.09
96	400	1,060	1,460	25.05
97	332	1,106	1,438	24.81
98	286	1,068	1,354	23.75
99	297	1,034	1,331	24.11

Utah Teen Births, Females Age 15-17
Rate per 1,000 Females age 15-17

	92-95		96-99	
	#	rate	#	rate
Beaver County	13	21.0	19	27.5
Box Elder County	111	21.2	132	23.1
Cache County	387	4.6	524	5.3
Carbon County	84	32.2	72	28.3
Daggett County	1	9.9	0	0.0
Davis County	478	18.2	430	15.2
Duchesne County	43	22.7	52	26.2
Emery County	35	22.3	33	19.3
Garfield County	10	22.3	7	14.1
Grand County	32	36.2	21	21.4
Iron County	76	28.9	71	24.0
Juab County	19	21.4	26	28.5
Kane County	12	17.2	13	18.3
Millard County	36	22.4	35	20.2
Morgan County	14	16.0	12	13.0
Piute County	3	21.0	2	12.5
Rich County	2	6.8	2	7.6
Salt Lake County	2,415	28.7	2,401	26.6
San Juan County	56	29.7	48	27.1
Sanpete County	55	22.5	70	29.3
Sevier County	65	28.2	86	36.2
Summit County	29	14.8	34	13.9
Tooele County	144	40.5	113	31.6
Uintah County	102	31.1	89	25.7
Utah County	719	21.3	721	20.8
Wasatch County	31	21.1	29	17.4
Washington Cnty	159	24.1	185	23.5
Wayne County	4	15.3	6	19.5
Weber County	735	40.5	703	37.1

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Illicit Drug Use

- **Definition:** % students (grades 9-12) reporting having used marijuana/cocaine (inc. powder, crack or freebase)/glue (inc. breathing contents of aerosol spray cans, inhaling paints/sprays to get high) during the past 30 days as percentage of all surveyed students in the same age group.

- **Source:** Utah Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), Utah State Office of Education.

- **Significance:** Illicit drug use by adolescents can have immediate as well as long term health and social consequences. Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug among high school students. Marijuana use has both health and cognitive risks, particularly damage to pulmonary functions as a result of chronic use. Cocaine use is linked with health problems that range from eating disorders to disability to death from heart attacks and strokes.

- **Trend:** Recent data from the 1999 Utah YRBS suggests a slight decline from previous years. The 1999 state percentage was 11% whereas in 1997 it was 13%. However, the 1999 Utah YRBS had an additional question about the use of glue, aerosol spray can, or inhaled spray paints in the previous 30 days. When the measure of illicit drug use included these substances in addition to marijuana and cocaine, the percentage was 13.4%.

Percent of students (grades 9-12) reporting having used marijuana/cocaine/glue during the past 30 days as percentage of all surveyed students in the same age group.

Year	Percentage
1990	8.7
1991	9.2
1993	7.9
1995	12.7
1997	12.9
1999	11.0

This rate indicates that the extent of drug use among adolescents may be larger when taking into account use of more readily available substances like glue and aerosol sprays.

74

Chlamydia Trachomatis Infection Among Teens

- **Definition:** Number and rate of teens diagnosed with Chlamydia per 100,000 teens, ages 15-19 years old. Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacteria *Chlamydia trachomatis*.

- **Source:** Utah Department of Health, STD-MIS, 2000. Denominator data for Utah population were obtained from the Utah Department of Health, Action-2000 database.

- **Significance:** Chlamydia is the most frequently reported sexually transmitted disease (STD) in Utah and the United States. Chlamydia disproportionately affects girls and young women, and can lead to infertility, chronic pain, and ectopic pregnancy. The infection is usually asymptomatic in women and often asymptomatic in men. Adolescents and young adults are at greatest risk of acquiring an STD

- **Trend:** The rate of Chlamydia infections among teens has been going up since 1997 despite some fluctuation. The incidence is not randomly distributed and a concentration of chlamydia morbidity is more prevalent in more populated regions of the state. The rates of chlamydial infection for Salt Lake County and Weber County are elevated above the rate for the state of Utah as a whole. Chlamydia infection rates are significantly elevated for males and females living in Salt Lake County in contrast with other areas in the state. Further, the rates for females were significantly elevated in Weber County in contrast with other areas in the state.

  Utah has had rates of STDs that are consistently lower than those of the nation. However, with the latest trend of increasing rates, aggressive STD prevention methods may be important in preventing further increase in persons contracting this infection.

See chart on next page.

75

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Chlamydia Cases: Number and Rate per 100,000 of children, 15-19 years old, diagnosed with chlamydia.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	rate	#	rate	#	rate	#	rate	#	rate	#	rate	#
Counties												
State Total	38.5	737	36.2	709	31.4	629	33.7	691	43.1	898	38.7	821
Beaver	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	17.6	1	0.0	0
Box Elder	5.2	2	7.7	3	15.2	6	5.0	2	17.1	7	33.5	14
Cache	20.4	16	23.7	19	11.0	9	30.9	26	34.9	30	22.9	20
Carbon	23.7	5	47.5	10	28.0	6	18.5	4	32.3	7	14.0	3
Daggett	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Davis	37.7	80	17.6	38	22.3	49	15.6	35	30.1	69	20.4	48
Duchesne	29.6	4	0	0	21.4	3	27.8	4	70.1	10	55.6	8
Emery	0.0	0	9.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	18.3	2	9.2	1
Garfield	23.8	1	0	0	0.0	0	22.1	1	22.3	1	22.2	1
Grand	50.3	4	23.9	2	56.8	5	45.3	4	45.0	4	11.0	1
Iron	15.9	4	3.7	1	3.6	1	44.3	13	29.5	9	6.3	2
Juab	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	12.5	1	0.0	0
Kane	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	49.7	3	16.5	1	16.3	1
Millard	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	16.6	2	0.0	0
Morgan	15.7	1	0	0	29.9	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Piute	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	63.3	1	0.0	0
Rich	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Salt Lake	49.4	391	54.3	438	46.2	378	47.4	394	58.2	488	57.3	483
San Juan	74.6	10	59.3	8	90.8	12	29.5	4	44.2	6	22.1	3
Sanpete	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	4.9	1	23.5	5	4.7	1
Sevier	0	0	0	0	5.7	1	5.5	1	5.4	1	42.4	8
Summit	19.0	4	17.9	4	25.5	6	16.2	4	7.8	2	22.7	6
Tooele	41.0	12	44.0	13	23.0	7	28.1	9	12.0	4	25.1	9
Uintah	16.2	4	12.3	3	16.5	4	32.5	8	64.6	16	67.9	17
Utah	18.4	55	14.6	45	13.8	44	11.8	39	20.9	71	12.2	43
Wasatch	0	0	0	0	15.9	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	29.2	4
Washington	30.0	19	30.7	21	21.9	16	30.1	23	33.2	26	43.1	35
Wayne	0	0	0	0	41.8	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Weber	72.7	125	58.8	103	43.2	77	64.1	116	73.2	134	60.7	113

Action 2000 database. 76

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology's STD-MIS, 2000.
Utah Population Denominators were obtained from the Utah Department of Health,

77

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Teen Smoking

- **Definition:** Percent of students (grades 9-12) (approximate age 12-18 years) reporting having smoked tobacco during the past 30 days, as a percentage of all surveyed students in the same age group.

- **Source:** Utah Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Utah State Office of Education.

- **Significance:** Tobacco use and addiction usually begin in adolescence. Additionally, tobacco in adolescence increases the likelihood that an adolescent will use other drugs. Thus, preventing tobacco use among youth has become a major priority in tobacco control efforts.

- **Trend:** In Utah, YRBS data suggests a downward decline in cigarette smoking rates among 9th –12th graders, since 1997. The 1999 cigarette smoking rate was 11.9%. This is below the national HP2010 goal of 16%.

The Tobacco prevention hotline phone number is: 1-888-567-TRUTH (1-888-567-8788). Children and youth who want to quit smoking can call and talk to a live person for information and referrals to help them take that not so easy next step. This hotline is one of Utah's first tangible benefits of the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement.

Percent of students (grades 9-12) reporting having smoked tobacco during the past 30 days, as a percentage of all surveyed students in the same age group

Year	Percentage
1990	19.7
1991	16.8
1993	17.4
1995	17.0
1997	16.4
1999	11.9

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Overweight Youth

- **Definition:** Percent of high school students (in grades 9-12) who **described themselves** as slightly or very overweight as a percentage of all surveyed students in same age group.

- **Source:** Utah Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Utah State Office of Education.

- **Significance:** There is increased concern about the increasing prevalence of obesity in children and adolescents. Overweight and obesity acquired during childhood or adolescence may persist into adulthood and increase the risk of certain chronic diseases later in life

- **Trend:** In 1999, the percentage of Utah adolescents who perceived themselves to be overweight was 26.5%, which is lower than the nationwide rate of 30%. Across racial/ethnic groups, females were significantly more likely than males to consider themselves overweight

Using the body mass index approach to determine the extent of the overweight problem among youth, Utah has one of the lowest rates in the nation for overweight youth. Utah's rate is 5.0% compared to 9.9% nationwide. The percentage of youth in Utah at risk for overweight was 10.0%, compared to 16.0% nationwide.

Percent of high school students (grades 9-12) who described themselves as slightly or very overweight as a percentage of all surveyed students in same age group

Year	Percentage
1990	25.8
1991	30.0
1993	31.5
1995	25.5
1997	24.2
1999	26.5

Physical Exercise

- **Definition:** Percent of high school students (grades 9-12) reporting having engaged in vigorous physical activity for more than 20 min, at least 3 or more times per week as a percentage of all surveyed students in same age group.

- **Source:** Utah Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Utah State Office of Education.

- **Significance:** Physical activity provides important health and emotional benefits for adolescents. It lowers blood pressure, aids in weight management, and improves cardiorespiratory function. A physically active lifestyle may continue into adulthood and prevent a variety of chronic health problems. Low physical activity has been associated with other undesirable health behaviors.

- **Trend:** The percentage of Utah students engaging in moderate to vigorous physical activity has been rising steadily since 1995. In 1999, 77% of Utah students said that they engaged in vigorous physical activity for more than 20 minutes, at least 3 or more times during the week prior to the survey. This is higher than the national percentage (70%).

However, when we look at physical activity as measured by the moderate exercise for at least 30 minutes on 5 or more days of the previous week, the percentage for Utah students – 31.4% is substantially lower than the above percentage.

Percent of high school student (grades 9-12) reporting having engaged in vigorous physical activity for more than 20 min, at least 3 or more times per week as a percentage of all surveyed students in the same age group

Year	Percentage
1990	67.2
1991	71.7
1993	67.6
1995	67.9
1997	71.2
1999	77.0

Seat Belt Usage

- **Definition:** Percent of high school children (9-12 grade) who reported wearing a seat belt "always" when riding in a car driven by someone else as a percentage of the total number of surveyed students.

- **Source:** Utah Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Utah State Office of Education.

- **Significance:** According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), deaths and serious injuries caused by motor vehicle crashes could be reduced by approximately 50% with proper and consistent use of safety belts.

- **Trend:** Use of seat belts by teens is increasing.

Percent of high school children (9-12 grade) who reported wearing a seat belt "always" when riding in a car driven by someone else as a percentage of the total number of surveyed students.

Year	Percentage
1990	19.0
1991	23.8
1993	28.8
1995	29.7
1997	31.5
1999	39.3

Child Safety Restraint Use

- **Definition:** Percent of children 10 years old and under who were observed using appropriate vehicle restraints (seatbelt or child safety seat) as a percentage of the total number of child occupants observed during the survey.

- **Source:** Utah Safety Belt Observational Survey, Utah Department of Public Safety.

- **Trend:** Use of appropriate vehicle restraints is improving.

Percent of children <=10years old who were observed using appropriate vehicle restraints (seatbelt or child safety seat)

Year	2 and up	0-2 yrs
	%	%
1990	36% (0-5 combined)	
1991	27.1	73.3
1992	34.5	61.1
1993	49.1	77.7
1994	33.3	80.7
1995	44.1	85.2
1996	44.7	72.2
1997	63.5	75.8
1998	No survey done	
1999	63.7	93.7

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Small Area Analysis

How are Children in Your Community?

Small Area Analysis of Child Well-Being

Assessing health status at the community level is important for many reasons. For that reason the Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis created sixty-one small areas using ZIP code and county boundaries based on the following criteria:

- population size - at least 20,000 population
- county boundaries - whenever possible, sub-county areas did not cross county boundaries. The exception was that eastern Weber County was combined with Morgan County
- income levels - whenever possible, small areas contained ZIP code areas with similar socio-economic status (per capita income)
- local health - areas were constrained so that they did not cross local health district boundaries.

Areas vary widely in surface area. The smallest areas consist of a few square miles, in an urban county, and the largest area encompasses four large frontier counties. The key maps on this page are included to help convey the location of the small areas geographically.

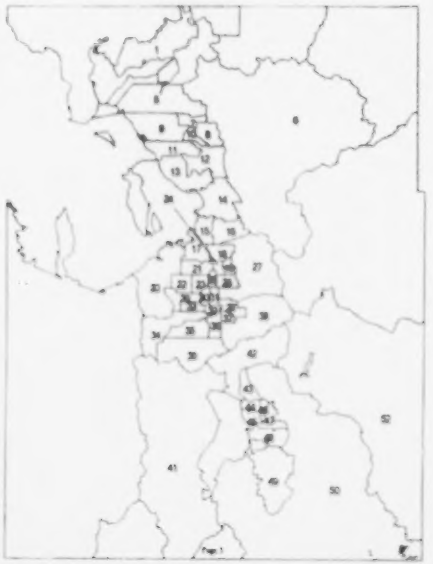
Multiple years are combined for analysis to allow for computation of reasonably stable rates. In other words, to have a greater degree of reliability, multiple years were used to provide estimates that are more reflective of those that are typical for a given area.

This year the Office of the Courts and Department of Human Resources collaborated with the Department of Health to use the same small areas to analyze several of their indicators. For the first time, abuse data, substance abuse offenses, and violent crime offenses have been tabulated for small area analysis.

84

Numeric Labels for Defined Small Areas in Utah

Numeric Labels for Defined Small Areas on Wasatch Front



85

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Geographic Definitions of Small Areas

1 Brigham City	ZIP code 84302
2 Other Box Elder Co.	Box Elder County except ZIP code 84302
3 Logan	ZIP codes 84321, 84322, 84341, 84332
4 Other Cache/Rich Co.	Cache & Rich Co. except ZIP codes 84321, 84322, 84341, 84332
5 Ben Lomond	ZIP codes 84404, 84407, 84412
6 Morgan/Es.t Weber Co.	ZIP codes 84310, 84317, 84414, 84050 or Morgan County
7 Downtown Ogden	ZIP codes 84401, 84402
8 South Ogden	ZIP code 84403, 84408
9 Roy/Hooper	ZIP codes 84067, 84315
10 Riverdale	ZIP codes 84405, 84409
11 Clearfield/Hill AFB	ZIP codes 84015, 84016, 84056
12 Layton	ZIP codes 84040, 84041
13 Syracuse/Kaysville	ZIP codes 84037, 84075
14 Farmington/Centerville	ZIP codes 84025, 84014
15 Woods Cross/No SL	ZIP codes 84087, 84054
16 Bountiful	ZIP codes 84010, 84011
17 Rose Park	ZIP code 84116
18 Avenues	ZIP codes 84103, 84114
19 Foothill/U of U	ZIP codes 84108, 84112, 84113
20 Magna	ZIP code 84044
21 Glendale	ZIP codes 84104, 84101, 84110, 84152
22 West Valley, East	ZIP codes 84128, 84120, 84170
23 West Valley, West	ZIP codes 84119, 84199
24 Downtown Salt Lake	ZIP codes 84111, 84102, 84105
25 South Salt Lake	ZIP codes 84115, 84165
26 Millcreek	ZIP codes 84106, 84151, 84109
27 Holladay	ZIP codes 84124, 84117
28 Cottonwood	ZIP code 84121
29 Kearns	ZIP code 84118
30 Taylorsville	ZIP code 84123
31 Murray	ZIP codes 84107, 84157
32 Midvale	ZIP code 84047
33 West Jordan No.	ZIP code 84084
34 W. Jordan, Copperton	ZIP codes 84088, 84006
35 South Jordan	ZIP code 84095 (ZIP code new as of 1993)
36 Sandy Center	ZIP codes 84070, 84091, 84094
37 Sandy, NE	ZIP codes 84093, 94090
38 Sandy, SE	ZIP code 84092
39 Riverton/Draper	ZIP codes 84065, 84020
40 Tooele Co.	Tooele County
41 Lehi/Cedar Valley	ZIP codes 84043, 84013
42 American Fork/Alpine	ZIP codes 84004, 84003
43 Pleasant Grove/Lindon	ZIP codes 84062, 84042
44 North Orem	ZIP codes 84057, 84059
45 West Orem	ZIP code 84058
46 East Orem	ZIP code 84097 (ZIP code new as of 1996)
47 Provo/BYU	ZIP codes 84602, 84604
48 Provo South	ZIP codes 84601, 84603, 84605, 84606
49 Springville/Spanish Fork	ZIP codes 84660, 84663, 84664, 84653
50 Utah Co. South	ZIP codes 84651, 84655, 84626, 84633
51 Summit Co.	Summit County
52 Wasatch Co.	Wasatch County
53 Tri-county LHD	Daggett, Duchesne and Uintah Counties
54 Juab/Millard/Sanpete Co.	Juab, Millard, and Sanpete Counties
55 Sevier/Piute/Wayne Co.	Piute, Sevier, and Wayne Counties
56 Carbon/Emery Co.	Carbon and Emery Counties
57 Grand/San Juan Co.	Grand and San Juan Counties
58 St. George	ZIP codes 84770, 84771, 84790
59 Other Washington Co.	Washington County except ZIP codes 84770, 84771, 84790
60 Cedar City	ZIP code 84720
61 Other Southwest Dist.	Beaver, Garfield, Iron, and Kane Counties other than ZIP code 84720

Reports of Child Abuse by Small Area. Utah 1995-1999. Children under 18 years of Age.

years	small area	# of cases	population	rate per 1000
95-99	1 Brigham City	334	31,716	10.53
95-99	2 Oth Box Eldr Co.	277	38,729	7.15
95-99	3 Logan	416	101,932	4.08
95-99	4 Oth Cache/Rich Co.	227	53,676	4.23
95-99	5 Ben Lomond	776	65,008	11.94
95-99	6 Morgan/E Weber Co.	254	57,505	4.42
95-99	7 Downtown Ogden	2,609	34,007	76.72
95-99	8 South Ogden	498	41,429	12.02
95-99	9 Roy/Hooper	653	64,560	10.11
95-99	10 Riverdale	631	35,818	17.62
95-99	11 Clearfield/Hill AFB	928	82,666	11.23
95-99	12 Layton	2,425	94,538	25.65
95-99	13 Syracuse/Kaysville	509	57,760	8.81
95-99	14 Farmington /Centerville	161	49,708	3.24
95-99	15 Woods Cross/No SL	188	32,842	5.72
95-99	16 Bountiful	357	67,327	5.30
95-99	17 Rose Park	1,118	37,998	29.42
95-99	18 Avenues	453	20,889	21.69
95-99	19 Foothill/U of U	172	28,950	5.94
95-99	20 Magna	600	39,595	15.15
95-99	21 Glendale	1,218	27,975	43.54
95-99	22 West Valley I	1,490	112,637	13.23
95-99	23 West Valley II	1,379	62,012	22.24
95-99	24 Downtown Salt Lake	1,530	47,016	32.54
95-99	25 South Salt Lake	1,252	27,693	45.21
95-99	26 Millcreek	769	67,828	11.34
95-99	27 Holladay	401	55,926	7.17
95-99	28 Cottonwood	340	65,945	5.16
95-99	29 Kearns	1,356	125,820	10.78
95-99	30 Taylorsville	578	49,731	11.62
95-99	31 Murray	793	35,482	22.35
95-99	32 Midvale	566	37,198	15.22
95-99	33 West Jordan No.	638	97,725	6.53
95-99	34 W. Jordan, Copperton	527	59,208	8.90
95-99	35 South Jordan	162	66,381	2.44
95-99	36 Sandy Center	639	95,566	6.69
95-99	37 Sandy, NE	222	52,865	4.20
95-99	38 Sandy, SE	163	68,645	2.67
95-99	39 Riverton/Draper	435	67,978	6.40
95-99	40 Tooele Co.	716	49,887	14.35
95-99	41 Lehi/Cedar Valley	242	29,695	8.15
95-99	42 American Fork/Alpine	385	70,992	5.42
95-99	43 PleasantGrove/Lindon	426	55,972	7.61
95-99	44 North Orem	384	77,771	4.94
95-99	45 West Orem	805	64,509	12.48
* 95-99	46 East Orem	54	50,172	1.08
95-99	47 Provo/BYU	154	70,084	2.20
95-99	48 Provo South	1,281	65,251	19.63
95-99	49 Springville/ Spanish Fork	646	86,548	7.46
95-99	50 Utah Co. South	266	41,048	6.48
95-99	51 Summit Co.	228	34,966	6.52
95-99	52 Wasatch Co.	144	21,064	6.84
95-99	53 Tri-county LHD	1,016	67,752	15.00
95-99	54 Juab/Millard/ Sanpete Co.	811	68,164	11.90
95-99	55 Sevier/Piute/ Wayne Co.	731	34,615	21.12
95-99	56 Carbon/Emery Co.	1,067	51,335	20.79
95-99	57 Grand/San Juan Co.	765	37,420	20.44
95-99	58 St. George	664	75,037	8.85
95-99	59 Other Washington Co.	298	44,777	6.66
95-99	60 Cedar City	618	44,433	13.91
95-99	61 Other Southwest Dist	453	30,783	14.72
95-99	MISSING/OUT OF STATE	939	.	
	State Total	41,157	3,432,811	11.99

*Zip code for East Orem was created in 1996.

Data Source: Department of Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Infant Mortality by Small Area. 1989-1998. Age is less than 1 year.

Data Source: Utah Birth and Death Certificates. Office of Vital Records and Statistics

years	small area	births	deaths	rate per 1000
94 to 98	1 Brigham City	1,788	9	5.03
94 to 98	2 Oth Box Eldr Co.	1,824	15	8.22
94 to 98	3 Logan	6,574	33	5.02
94 to 98	4 Oth Cache/Rich Co.	3,412	21	6.15
94 to 98	5 Ben Lomond	3,799	31	8.16
94 to 98	6 Morgan/E Weber Co.	2,212	12	5.42
94 to 98	7 Downtown Ogden	3,486	28	8.03
94 to 98	8 South Ogden	3,300	15	4.55
94 to 98	9 Roy/Hooper	3,465	22	6.35
94 to 98	10 Riverdale	2,218	11	4.96
94 to 98	11 Clearfield/Hill AFB	4,841	19	3.92
94 to 98	12 Layton	5,815	28	4.82
94 to 98	13 Syracuse/Kaysville	2,912	14	4.81
94 to 98	14 Farmington/Centerville	2,127	9	4.23
94 to 98	15 Woods Cross/No SL	1,683	6	3.57
94 to 98	16 Bountiful	3,885	24	6.18
94 to 98	17 Rose Park	3,331	17	5.10
94 to 98	18 Avenues	1,823	14	7.68
94 to 98	19 Foothill/U of U	2,139	7	3.27
94 to 98	20 Magna	2,257	16	7.09
94 to 98	21 Glendale	3,008	27	8.98
94 to 98	22 West Valley I	6,384	40	6.27
94 to 98	23 West Valley II	4,700	35	7.45
94 to 98	24 Downtown Salt Lake	4,679	34	7.27
94 to 98	25 South Salt Lake	2,948	11	3.73
94 to 98	26 Millcreek	5,101	31	6.08
94 to 98	27 Holladay	3,309	12	3.63
94 to 98	28 Cottonwood	2,888	15	5.19
94 to 98	29 Kearns	6,364	43	6.76
94 to 98	30 Taylorsville	3,309	24	7.25
94 to 98	31 Murray	3,000	19	6.33
94 to 98	32 Midvale	3,166	24	7.58
94 to 98	33 West Jordan No.	4,525	27	5.97
94 to 98	35 South Jordan	1,728	6	3.47
94 to 98	36 Sandy Center	4,963	25	5.04
94 to 98	37 Sandy, NE	1,743	11	6.31
94 to 98	38 Sandy, SE	2,011	7	3.48
94 to 98	39 Riverton/Draper	4,252	20	4.70
94 to 98	40 Tooele Co.	3,007	12	3.99
94 to 98	41 Lehi/Cedar Valley	2,232	9	4.03
94 to 98	42 American Fork/Alpine	3,616	16	4.42
94 to 98	43 Pleasant Grove/Lindon	3,391	29	8.55
94 to 98	44 North Orem	5,517	34	6.16
94 to 98	45 West Orem	4,294	20	4.66
94 to 98	46 East Orem	750	2	2.67
94 to 98	47 Provo/BYU	4,700	18	3.83
94 to 98	48 Provo South	8,855	52	5.87
94 to 98	49 Springville/Spanish Fork	5,839	23	3.94
94 to 98	50 Utah Co. South	2,357	10	4.24
94 to 98	51 Summit Co.	1,853	15	8.09
94 to 98	52 Wasatch Co.	1,171	10	8.54
94 to 98	53 Tri-county LHD	3,354	28	8.35
94 to 98	54 Juab/Millard/ Sanpete Co.	3,456	17	4.92
94 to 98	55 Sevier/Piute/Wayne Co.	1,754	18	10.26
94 to 98	56 Carbon/Emery Co.	2,415	11	4.55
94 to 98	57 Grand/San Juan Co.	1,952	11	5.64
94 to 98	58 St. George	4,154	21	5.06
94 to 98	59 Other Washington Co.	3,204	24	7.49
94 to 98	60 Cedar City	2,678	14	5.23
94 to 98	61 Other Southwest Dist	1,798	10	5.56
94 to 98	98 MISSING	587	9	15.33
94 to 98	99 OUT OF STATE	340	1	2.94

**note: Zip code for East Orem was created in 1996. These residents were formerly in the zip code for West Orem.

*note: Zip code for South Jordan was created in 1993. These residents were formerly in the zip code for Riverton/Draper.

Infant death is defined as an infant that dies before their 1st birthday.

Infant death rate is calculated as: (# of infant deaths in year X) / (# of live births in year X)

Violent Crime by Small Area. Ages 10-17 Years 1995-99

Small Area	Number	Rate per 100,000
0 State Total	214,942	143.0
1 Brigham City	3,589	222.0
2 Oth Box Eldr Co.	2,467	131.0
3 Logan	4,276	101.0
4 Oth Cache/Rich Co.	3,311	146.2
5 Ben Lomond	5,774	227.3
6 Morgan/E Weber Co.	2,076	77.6
7 Downtown Ogden	7,805	569.5
8 South Ogden	3,072	164.5
9 Roy/Hooper	3,744	139.7
10 Riverdale	2,505	156.5
11 Clearfield/Hill AFB	5,971	158.8
12 Layton	5,774	138.0
13 Syracuse/Kaysville	2,177	84.3
14 Farmington/Centerville	1,945	81.6
15 Woods Cross/No SL	1,954	133.9
16 Bountiful	3,041	88.7
17 Rose Park	4,354	288.6
18 Avenues	1,181	121.8
19 Foothill/U of U	630	46.5
20 Magna	3,196	206.7
21 Glendale	5,578	510.2
22 West Valley I	9,217	189.1
23 West Valley II	7,135	265.2
24 Downtown Salt Lake	4,422	221.6
25 South Salt Lake	4,068	388.6
26 Millcreek	3,512	127.5
27 Holladay	2,288	85.7
28 Cottonwood	1,986	58.6
29 Kearns	7,327	147.2
30 Taylorsville	2,877	132.7
31 Murray	2,413	160.0
32 Midvale	3,141	204.4
33 West Jordan No.	4,251	119.1
34 W. Jordan, Copperton	3,088	138.4
35 South Jordan	1,543	50.9
36 Sandy Center	3,726	88.2
37 Sandy, NE	1,449	53.1
38 Sandy, SE	1,632	51.8
39 Riverton/Draper	2,711	92.0
40 Tooele Co.	4,113	181.9
41 Lehi/Cedar Valley	1,482	124.3
42 American Fork/Alpine	2,981	99.1
43 Pleasant Grove/Lindon	3,210	139.0
44 North Orem	5,161	199.7
45 West Orem	2,696	104.0
46 East Orem	417	21.0
47 Provo/BYU	2,625	58.1
48 Provo South	4,920	207.5
49 Springville/ Spanish Fork	6,574	193.5
50 Utah Co. South	2,582	154.0
51 Summit Co.	1,328	85.2
52 Wasatch Co.	715	70.9
53 Tri-county LHD	6,317	189.5
54 Juab/Millard/ Sanpete Co.	4,429	129.3
55 Sevier/Piute/ Wayne Co.	3,026	177.2
56 Carbon/Emery Co.	3,645	140.1
57 Grand/San Juan Co.	2,727	161.5
58 St. George	4,642	140.0
59 Other Washington Co.	3,780	203.0
60 Cedar City	3,909	195.5
61 Other Southwest Dist	2,457	169.8

This report includes all felony and misdemeanor offenses.

note 1: Crimes are reported by area of occurance and the crime rate is relative to the population in each small area.

Some areas are also centers of recreation and entertainment and it is likely that many of the crimes in high crime areas are committed by nonresidents.

Source: Utah State Courts; Juvenile Court Information System

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Juvenile Substance Abuse Offenses by Small Area. Ages 10-17 Years 1995-99

Small Area	Number	Rate per 100,000
0 State Total	53,746	35.75
1 Brigham City	965	59.70
2 Oth Box Eldr Co.	696	36.96
3 Logan	1,472	34.76
4 Oth Cache/Rich Co.	1,145	50.57
5 Ben Lomond	1,326	52.19
6 Morgan/E Weber Co.	605	22.62
7 Downtown Ogden	1,350	98.50
8 South Ogden	697	37.32
9 Roy/Hooper	1,041	38.85
10 Riverdale	541	33.80
11 Clearfield/Hill AFB	1,425	37.89
12 Layton	1,333	31.86
13 Syracuse/Kaysville	584	22.62
14 Farmington/Centerville	493	20.68
15 Woods Cross/No SL	558	38.23
16 Bountiful	747	21.80
17 Rose Park	648	42.95
18 Avenues	237	24.45
19 Foothill/U of U	173	12.77
20 Magna	557	36.02
21 Glendale	818	74.81
22 West Valley I	1,561	32.03
23 West Valley II	1,348	50.10
24 Downtown Salt Lake	747	37.43
25 South Salt Lake	635	60.66
26 Millcreek	766	27.80
27 Holladay	493	18.47
28 Cottonwood	563	16.61
29 Kearns	1,393	27.98
30 Taylorsville	606	27.96
31 Murray	516	34.22
32 Midvale	671	43.67
33 West Jordan No.	902	25.28
34 W. Jordan, Copperton	757	33.92
35 South Jordan	368	12.15
36 Sandy Center	806	19.08
37 Sandy, NE	359	13.15
38 Sandy, SE	420	13.33
39 Riverton/Draper	601	20.40
40 Tooele Co.	1,725	76.29
41 Lehi/Cedar Valley	400	33.56
42 American Fork/Alpine	887	29.49
43 Pleasant Grove/Lindon	953	41.28
44 North Orem	1,438	55.63
45 West Orem	749	28.89
46 East Orem	117	5.88
47 Provo/BYU	630	13.94
48 Provo South	1,250	52.72
49 Springville/Spanish Fork	1,912	56.29
50 Utah Co. South	815	48.61
51 Summit Co.	430	27.58
52 Wasatch Co.	263	26.08
53 Tri-county LHD	2,346	70.38
54 Juab/Millard/Sanpete Co.	1,413	41.26
55 Sevier/Piute/Wayne Co.	1,013	59.31
56 Carbon/Emery Co.	892	34.30
57 Grand/San Juan Co.	1,007	59.64
58 St. George	1,496	45.13
59 Other Washington Co.	1,259	67.63
60 Cedar City	1,039	51.96
61 Other Southwest Dist	789	54.53

note: Populations for the small areas are recorded in 5 year age groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19 et cetera. The 15-17 year old population was estimated from the 15-19 year old population by using a proportion based on the statewide population.

Source: Utah State Courts; Juvenile Court Information System

Number and Percent of Infants born to Women receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester as a Percent of Total Live Births. By Small Area. Grouped Years 95-99

Small Area	Total Births	Early Care	% Early Care
1 Brigham City	1,813	1,541	85.00%
2 Oth Box Eldr Co.	1,899	1,551	81.67%
3 Logan	6,813	6,133	90.02%
4 Oth Cache/Rich Co.	3,557	3,147	88.47%
5 Ben Lomond	3,998	3,222	80.59%
6 Morgan/E Weber Co.	2,257	1,943	86.09%
7 Downtown Ogden	3,568	2,379	66.68%
8 South Ogden	3,342	2,641	79.02%
9 Roy/Hooper	3,603	3,103	86.12%
10 Riverdale	2,275	1,877	82.51%
11 Clearfield/Hill AFB	5,191	4,253	81.93%
12 Layton	5,978	4,930	82.47%
13 Syracuse/Kaysville	3,024	2,544	84.13%
14 Farmington/Centerville	2,159	1,908	88.37%
15 Woods Cross/No SL	1,734	1,489	85.87%
16 Bountiful	3,878	3,369	86.87%
17 Rose Park	3,442	2,229	64.76%
18 Avenues	1,803	1,400	77.65%
19 Foothill/U of U	2,184	1,900	87.00%
20 Magna	2,348	1,839	78.32%
21 Glendale	3,116	1,869	59.98%
22 West Valley I	6,681	5,239	78.42%
23 West Valley II	4,931	3,607	73.15%
24 Downtown Salt Lake	4,619	3,540	76.64%
25 South Salt Lake	2,904	2,046	70.45%
26 Millcreek	4,988	4,168	83.56%
27 Holladay	3,232	2,742	84.84%
28 Cottonwood	2,828	2,405	85.04%
29 Kearns	6,538	5,196	79.47%
30 Taylorsville	3,372	2,675	79.33%
31 Murray	3,025	2,442	80.73%
32 Midvale	3,271	2,427	74.20%
33 West Jordan No.	4,592	3,870	84.28%
34 W. Jordan, Copperton	4,029	3,353	83.22%
35 South Jordan	1,869	1,594	85.29%
36 Sandy Center	4,970	4,141	83.32%
37 Sandy, NE	1,703	1,461	85.79%
38 Sandy, SE	1,956	1,671	85.43%
39 Riverton/Draper	4,932	4,174	84.63%
40 Tooele Co.	3,390	2,700	79.65%
41 Lehi/Cedar Valley	2,589	2,235	86.33%
42 American Fork/Alpine	3,858	3,287	85.20%
43 Pleasant Grove/Lindon	3,724	3,145	84.45%
44 North Orem	5,368	4,414	82.23%
45 West Orem	4,218	3,512	83.26%
*46 East Orem	1,140	947	83.07%
47 Provo/BYU	4,788	4,090	85.42%
48 Provo South	9,135	7,637	83.60%
49 Springville/Spanish Fork	6,224	5,320	85.48%
50 Utah Co. South	2,539	2,108	83.02%
51 Summit Co.	1,933	1,539	79.62%
52 Wasatch Co.	1,222	995	81.42%
53 Tri-county LHD	3,417	2,718	79.54%
54 Juab/Millard/Sanpete Co.	3,590	2,825	78.69%
55 Sevier/Piute/Wayne Co.	1,846	1,377	74.59%
56 Carbon/Emery Co.	2,461	1,956	79.48%
57 Grand/San Juan Co.	1,928	1,297	67.27%
58 St. George	4,365	3,279	75.12%
59 Other Washington Co.	3,557	2,766	77.76%
60 Cedar City	2,853	2,487	87.17%
61 Other Southwest Dist	1,863	1,417	76.06%
98 MISSING	1,118	830	74.24%
99 OUT OF STATE	328	233	71.04%

*Recently created zipcode. South Jordan 1993, East Orem 1996

Data Source: Utah Office of Vital Records and Statistics

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Teen Births by Small Areas, Females Age 15-17 Utah, Grouped Years 1996-99

small area	married births	unmarried births	all births	all births per 1000
0 State Total	1,315	4,268	5,583	24.42
1 Brigham City	19	43	62	25.61
2 Oth Box Eldr Co.	18	52	70	26.17
3 Logan	31	62	93	12.55
4 Oth Cache/Rich Co.	24	59	83	30.49
5 Ben Lomond	19	122	141	40.00
6 Morgan/E Weber Co.	5	47	52	13.68
7 Downtown Ogden	42	173	215	97.73
8 South Ogden	20	94	114	34.02
9 Roy/Hooper	11	95	106	27.71
10 Riverdale	16	68	84	36.92
11 Clearfield/Hill AFB	34	105	139	27.23
12 Layton	37	109	146	23.19
13 Syracuse/Kaysville	8	23	31	8.90
14 Farmington/Centerville	7	26	33	10.36
15 Woods Cross/No SL	11	28	39	19.58
16 Bountiful	7	29	36	6.77
17 Rose Park	19	136	155	68.10
18 Avenues	11	27	38	21.41
19 Foothill/U of U	0	5	5	2.11
20 Magna	16	99	115	60.02
21 Glendale	25	153	178	110.35
22 West Valley I	36	233	269	40.91
23 West Valley II	30	145	175	39.03
24 Downtown Salt Lake	16	113	129	35.62
25 South Salt Lake	26	97	123	66.56
26 Millcreek	15	60	75	17.41
27 Holladay	7	43	50	12.02
28 Cottonwood	5	40	45	8.76
29 Kearns	36	208	244	39.58
30 Taylorsville	24	85	109	32.29
31 Murray	10	40	50	19.15
32 Midvale	29	80	109	46.07
33 West Jordan No.	27	109	136	31.38
34 W. Jordan, Copperton	16	57	73	25.04
35 South Jordan	11	28	39	9.98
36 Sandy Center	28	85	113	19.09
37 Sandy, NE	3	23	26	6.77
38 Sandy, SE	3	35	38	9.02
39 Riverton/Draper	20	60	80	20.24
40 Tooele Co.	20	90	110	33.63
41 Lehi/Cedar Valley	14	26	40	22.99
42 American Fork/Alpine	20	44	64	14.36
43 Pleasant Grove/Lindon	22	45	67	19.30
44 North Orem	37	63	100	28.01
45 West Orem	19	32	51	14.45
46 East Orem	11	15	26	7.08
47 Provo/BYU	13	27	40	3.40
48 Provo South	38	93	131	21.50
49 Springville/Spanish Fork	39	75	114	22.31
50 Utah Co. South	23	55	78	32.65
51 Summit Co.	17	17	34	15.68
52 Wasatch Co.	11	18	29	19.49
53 Tri-county LHD	46	95	141	31.50
54 Juab/Millard/Sanpete Co.	50	81	131	23.37
55 Sevier/Piute/Wayne Co.	44	50	94	37.58
56 Carbon/Emery Co.	23	82	105	26.20
57 Grand/San Juan Co.	18	51	69	30.53
58 St. George	47	66	113	20.77
59 Other Washington Co.	29	42	71	31.00
60 Cedar City	17	37	54	13.58
61 Other Southwest Dist	22	32	54	25.95
98 MISSING	11	27	38	
99 OUT OF STATE	2	9	11	

Data Source: Utah Office of Vital Records and Statistics

Number and Percent of Infants<2500 grams** as a Percent of Total Live Births by Small Area. Grouped

Small Area	Total Births	# under 2500 gr**	% under 2500 gr
1 Brigham City	1,813	112	6.18%
2 Oth Box Eldr Co.	1,899	116	6.11%
3 Logan	6,813	360	5.28%
4 Oth Cache/Rich Co.	3,557	213	5.99%
5 Ben Lomond	3,998	289	7.23%
6 Morgan/E Weber Co.	2,257	126	5.58%
7 Downtown Ogden	3,568	322	9.02%
8 South Ogden	3,342	274	8.20%
9 Roy/Hooper	3,603	237	6.58%
10 Riverdale	2,275	160	7.03%
11 Clearfield/Hill AFB	5,191	349	6.72%
12 Layton	5,978	431	7.21%
13 Syracuse/Kaysville	3,024	192	6.35%
14 Farmington/Centerville	2,159	137	6.35%
15 Woods Cross/No SL	1,734	108	6.23%
16 Bountiful	3,878	276	7.12%
17 Rose Park	3,442	260	7.55%
18 Avenues	1,803	147	8.15%
19 Foothill/U of U	2,184	133	6.09%
20 Magna	2,348	167	7.11%
21 Glendale	3,116	251	8.06%
22 West Valley I	6,681	529	7.92%
23 West Valley II	4,931	381	7.73%
24 Downtown Salt Lake	4,619	345	7.47%
25 South Salt Lake	2,904	235	8.09%
26 Millcreek	4,988	308	6.17%
27 Holladay	3,232	211	6.53%
28 Cottonwood	2,828	190	6.72%
29 Kearns	6,538	522	7.98%
30 Taylorsville	3,372	229	6.79%
31 Murray	3,025	214	7.07%
32 Midvale	3,271	235	7.18%
33 West Jordan No.	4,592	294	6.40%
34 W. Jordan, Copperton	4,029	278	6.90%
35 South Jordan	1,869	111	5.94%
36 Sandy Center	4,970	303	6.10%
37 Sandy, NE	1,703	103	6.05%
38 Sandy, SE	1,956	110	5.62%
39 Riverton/Draper	4,932	299	6.06%
40 Tooele Co.	3,390	276	8.14%
41 Lehi/Cedar Valley	2,589	156	6.03%
42 American Fork/Alpine	3,858	226	5.86%
43 Pleasant Grove/Lindon	3,724	220	5.91%
44 North Orem	5,368	318	5.92%
45 West Orem	4,218	207	4.91%
*46 East Orem	1,140	46	4.04%
47 Provo/BYU	4,787	237	4.95%
48 Provo South	9,135	506	5.54%
49 Springville/Spanish Fork	6,224	388	6.23%
50 Utah Co. South	2,539	158	6.22%
51 Summit Co.	1,933	144	7.45%
52 Wasatch Co.	1,222	89	7.28%
53 Tri-county LHD	3,417	256	7.49%
54 Juab/Millard/Sanpete Co.	3,590	266	7.41%
55 Sevier/Piute/Wayne Co.	1,846	169	9.15%
56 Carbon/Emery Co.	2,461	196	7.96%
57 Grand/San Juan Co.	1,928	151	7.83%
58 St. George	4,365	239	5.48%
59 Other Washington Co.	3,557	183	5.14%
60 Cedar City	2,853	172	6.03%
61 Other Southwest Dist	1,863	108	5.80%
98 MISSING	1,118	88	7.87%
99 OUT OF STATE	328	21	6.40%

*Recently created zipcode. South Jordan 1993, East Orem 1996

** 5 lbs, 9 oz.

Data Source: Utah Office of Vital Records and Statistics

Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

"People who choose to do nothing still affect public policy - but their silence supports the way things are rather than helping make things better."

Helen J. Farabee

About Utah Children

Utah Children was founded in 1985 by individuals concerned about children whose parents are least able to protect and nurture them. The goal is to encourage preventive investment in children before they get sick, get into trouble, drop out of school or suffer family breakdown. Utah Children does not provide direct service, but seeks to complement direct services for children by providing a bridge between community programs and state policy-making. Utah Children seeks to:

- Improve and increase the effectiveness of the public systems charged with the protection of abused, neglected, and foster children,
- Assure the provision of children's basic needs: adequate nutrition, health care, child care, and monetary support from absent parents,
- Assure that safe, quality child care is available to all children,
- Protect our communities and redirect delinquent youth by improving the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system.

About KIDS COUNT

Utah KIDS COUNT is one of several projects of Utah Children. It is partially funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation of Baltimore, Maryland which funds similar projects in every state for the purpose of measuring and reporting on the status of children over time. The data is used to inform public debate and strengthen public action on behalf of children and families within our nation.

Through KIDS COUNT projects the Annie E. Casey Foundation encourages state, county, and city efforts to track the status of children for the purpose of ensuring better futures for all communities in the United States.

By providing Utah policymakers and citizens with data-based information about child well-being, UTAH KIDS COUNT seeks to enhance local, state, and national discussions concerning healthy, educated, safe, and economically-secure futures for all our children.

Partners in UTAH KIDS COUNT

- Utah Children, Project Administrator
- FACT Steering Committee (Families, Agencies, & Communities Together)
- Utah Department of Health/Utah Child Indicators Project
- Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, State Data Center

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

LON R. RICHARDSON
Chair

DAVID L. BUCHMAN
Vice Chair

KATE TOOMEY
Secretary

KARRA J. PORTER
Treasurer

NORMA MATHESON
Honorary Chairman

JAY ALDOUS

PEARL ANDERSON

LISA WATTS BASKIN

MARY E. BISSONETTE

LOU BORGENICHT, M.D.

JOHNA DEVEY BREMS

KAREN FOUTS BUCHI, M.D.

GERARD CARVALHO

BARBARA A. GIBBONS

VIRGINIA HIGBEE

RICK JOHNSON

CATHY KING

BRYON MATSUDA

JEANNE McGOVERN

DOUGLAS NIELSEN

ROGER SMITH

DODIE TUDOR

MARK L. ZUPON

ROSALIND J. McGEE
Executive Director

 Copyright © 2001 Utah Children

Research and production costs underwritten by:

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Additional funding for Utah Children:

Foundations

Achelis Foundation
B. W. Bastian Foundation
Albert and Elaine Borchard Foundation
R. Harold Burton Foundation
Annie E Casey Foundation
LT & JT Dee Charitable Foundation
George S. & Dolores Doreç Eccles Foundation
Episcopal Diocese of Utah
Eskuche Foundation
Gibbons Foundation
Marion D. and Maxine C. Hanks Foundation, Inc.
Hemingway Foundation
Herbert I. & Elsa B. Michael Foundation
JEPS Foundation
Steiner Foundation, Inc.
UEA Children-At-Risk Foundation

Corporations

Albertson's, Inc.
AT&T
Bolt Studios, LLC
Chevron USA Inc
First Security Bank
Franklin Templeton Bank & Trust, F.S.B.
Gillies Stransky Brems Smith PC
iGive.com
IOMEGA Corporation
Magellan Health Services
Merrick Bank
Morgan Stanley Dean Witter Bank
Novell Incorporated
Pacificorp Foundation/Utah Power
Providian Bank
Smith's Food & Drug Centers, Inc.
United Parcel Services
Wells Fargo Bank
Wheeler Machinery Co.
Wild Oats Markets

Religious and Service Organizations

Christ United Methodist Church
Christian Science Committee
Exchange Club of Salt Lake City
Holladay United Church of Christ
Utah State Employees' Charitable Fund

In-Kind Donations

Alphagraphics
Baskin Robbins
Lou Borgenicht, M.D.
Chris Chytraus
Rod Decker
FCJ N
Fast Signs
Grant Gardner
Ruth Gier
Intermountain Envelope Co.
Anna Martin
PIP Printing
Lon Richardson
Laura Seklemian
Scott Thompson
Travel Zone
UBN Printing
YESCO

Acknowledgments

- All the state agencies who provided data and editorial advice.
- The FACT Information Systems subcommittee and the Department of Health Child Indicators Project for helping to define which indicators to include.
- The staff of Utah Children for their help and support.
- Flora Weggeland for her help in editing and proofing.
- Rita Penza for her help in collecting and analyzing the data.

"I challenge you to bring
whatever power you have -- as a voter,
taxpayer and community member -- to
make our democratic system work.
If you want to make a positive difference for
vulnerable children in your
community, then you need to
be informed, be involved
and be an advocate."